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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of July 14, 1961

Party Lineups

| | Dem. | GOP | Vacancies |
|--------|------|-----|-----------|
| HOUSE | 263 | 174 | 0 |
| SENATE | 64 | 36 | 0 |

| BILL | HOUSE | SENATE | STATUS |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569) | Reported 3/22/61 | Passed 3/29/61 | Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 PL 87-27 5/1/61 |
| Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935) | Reported 3/13/61 | Passed 3/24/61 | Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-30 5/5/61 |
| Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300) | Reported 4/1/61 | | Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61 |
| College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215) | Reported 5/26/61 | | |
| NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774) | Reported 7/6/61 | | Approved by Subcommittee |
| Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806) | Reported 2/25/61 | Passed 3/1/61 | Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61 |
| Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222) | | | |
| Social Security Changes (HR 6027) | Reported 4/7/61 | Passed 4/20/61 | Reported 6/20/61 Passed 6/26/61 PL 87-64 6/30/61 |
| Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884) | Reported 2/27/61 | Passed 3/10/61 | Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-31 5/8/61 |
| Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463) | Reported 3/14/61 | Passed 3/21/61 | Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61 |
| Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510) | Reported 2/27/61 | Passed 3/9/61 | Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61 |
| Mexican Farm Workers (S 1945) (HR 2010) | Reported 4/24/61 | Passed 5/11/61 | Hearings Completed |
| Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 6400) | Hearings Completed | | Ordered Reported |
| Mutual Security (S 1983) (HR 7372) | Hearings Completed | | Hearings Completed |
| OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.) | No House Action Needed | | Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61 |
| Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500) | | | Hearings Completed |
| Reorganization Act (S 153) | Reported 3/23/61 | Passed 3/29/61 | Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61 |
| Judgeships (S 912) | Reported 3/30/61 | Passed 4/19/61 | Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61 PL 87-36 5/19/61 |
| Civil Rights (S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4) | | | |
| Tax Revision | Hearings Completed | | |
| Highway Financing (HR 6713) | Reported 5/1/61 | Passed 5/4/61 | Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61 PL 87-61 6/29/61 |
| Water Pollution (HR 6441) | Reported 4/25/61 | Passed 5/3/61 | Reported 6/7/61 Passed 6/22/61 Conference Completed |
| Tax Extension (HR 7446) | Reported 6/5/61 | Passed 6/8/61 | Reported 6/14/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-72 6/30/61 |
| Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102) | Ordered Reported | | Approved by Subcommittee |
| Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028) | Reported 6/1/61 | Passed 6/22/61 | Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61 PL 87-70 6/30/61 |

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HOUSE APPROVES COMPROMISE WATER POLLUTION BILL

The House July 13 approved by voice vote the conference report on a bill (HR 6441 -- H Rept 675) expanding the federal water pollution control program and increasing the annual authorizations for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants. Senate approval of the report would clear the bill for the President's signature.

The conference report compromised major differences between the House and the Senate versions of HR 6441 as follows:

The House limited annual authorizations for federal sewage construction grants to \$100 million, with an overall authorization limit of \$1 billion. The Senate put the grants on a sliding scale of \$70 to \$100 million between fiscal 1962 and 1966. The conference adopted the sliding scale approach, but raised the limits set by the Senate as follows: fiscal 1962 -- \$80 million; fiscal 1963 -- \$90 million; and fiscal years 1964-1967 -- \$100 million each. The conference also set the total that could be awarded under any one construction grant at \$600,000 -- compromising between the Senate \$500,000 limit and the House \$800,000 limit.

Both versions increased annual federal matching grants to the states for the administration of water pollution control programs from \$3 million to \$5 million, but the House extended the program for 10 years and the Senate for only five. The conference version extended the administration grant program for seven years, through June 30, 1968.

Under existing law, federal abatement authority extended only to interstate waters and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare had the authority, with the consent of the states involved, to request the Attorney General to bring civil action in federal district court in order to secure the abatement of pollution originating in one state and endangering the health or welfare of persons in another state (interstate pollution). Both versions extended federal authority to include navigable as well as interstate waters. The House, but not the Senate, gave the Secretary authority to issue final abatement orders, subject to court appeal within 60 days. This provision was dropped by the conferees. The conference version authorized the Secretary, in interstate pollution cases, to act on his own initiative in requesting the Attorney General to bring suit, but required that in intrastate pollution cases the request could not be made without the consent of the Governor of the state involved.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 3 and the Senate June 22 passed HR 6441. (Weekly Report p. 1020)

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 6441, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961:

Increased the existing \$50 million annual authorization for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants to \$80 million for fiscal 1962, \$90 million for fiscal 1963 and \$100 million for each of the fiscal years 1964-67 and retained a requirement that

50 percent of the funds be used for grants to communities with populations of 125,000 or less.

Limited each construction grant to 30 percent of the estimated cost of building the sewage treatment plant, or to \$600,000, whichever was less.

Authorized the construction of joint sewage treatment projects serving more than one municipality, with \$2.4 million set as the maximum federal grant.

Prohibited the approval of any construction grant in excess of \$250,000 in any state until all applications filed prior to one year following the effective date of the Act had been either approved or rejected.

Permitted the reallocation of construction grant funds not obligated within 18 months after allocation and authorized the Secretary to use the uncommitted allocation to increase aid to a project within the state where pollution occurred because of federal activities.

Increased annual federal matching grants to states for the administration of water pollution control programs from \$3 million to \$5 million, extended the program for seven years, through June 30, 1968, and directed the states by July 1, 1962 to list the criteria used to determine the priority of projects.

Extended federal pollution abatement authority to all interstate and navigable waters.

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in cases of intrastate pollution, to conduct investigations and make recommendations on abatement only at the request of the state Governor.

Authorized the Secretary, in cases of interstate pollution, to request the Attorney General to bring suit on behalf of the United States to secure abatement where his previous instructions had not been carried out, but required that the Secretary secure the consent of the Governor of the state involved in cases of intrastate pollution.

Authorized \$5 million annually, with an over-all limit of \$25 million, for the development of new methods of sewage treatment.

Authorized the establishment of water pollution demonstration and research facilities and required that at least one laboratory be located in each of the following areas: Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Removed the \$100,000 annual limitation on research fellowships granted by HEW, but required an annual report by the Secretary on the operation of the program.

Authorized federal agencies constructing reservoirs to include capacity for water quality control and made the costs nonreimbursable to the Government if the resulting benefits were national in scope.

Directed HEW to make a study of water quality needs and waste disposal practices in the Great Lakes.

Required that water polluted by discharges from federal facilities be included in any federal report on pollution.

Required that wages paid for work on sewage treatment plants constructed with federal funds be in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.

FULBRIGHT ACT

The Senate July 12 completed consideration of a bill (S 1154), sponsored by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), consolidating and expanding the U.S. cultural and educational exchange programs. A vote on passage of the bill was scheduled for July 14.

The bill combined (and would recodify in one statute) the exchange programs authorized by: the Fulbright Act (PL 79-584), the Smith-Mundt Act (PL 80-402), the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (PL 84-860), the Finnish Debt Payment Act (PL 81-265), the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480).

The Fulbright Act, passed in 1946 as an amendment to the U.S. Surplus Property Act of 1944, used U.S.-owned foreign currencies to provide grants for foreign students and teachers to come to the U.S. and for U.S. citizens to study abroad. The Smith-Mundt Act, sponsored in 1948 by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), then a Representative, and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J. 1945-1959), expanded the exchange program to include study and tours by leaders and specialists as well as teachers and students. About 76,000 persons received aid under the programs through 1960.

S 1154, in addition to simplifying administration of the exchange programs and slightly extending their scope, also made changes in immigration and tax laws.

The Senate June 10 rejected by a 17-71 roll-call vote a motion, offered by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), to recommit S 1154. Dirksen said S 1154 was a "global aid to education bill" and should be recommitted so that the Foreign Relations Committee could remedy "bugs" in the exchange programs. (For voting, see chart p. 1252)

Debate centered on amendments offered by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to curtail expansion of the exchange programs and on a rider attached by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), to extend for two years the Alien Orphan Adoption Act, which expired June 30. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said he had assurance from Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) that the Alien Orphan Adoption bill would be reported during the current session. Keating, citing a June 27 letter in which House Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) told Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that the Subcommittee would not report an alien adoption bill this session, said the rider was the best method to insure the extension. A motion to table the Keating amendment, offered by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), was defeated by a 42-43 roll-call vote and the amendment was accepted on a 68-12 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 1253)

BACKGROUND -- S 1154 was reported (S Rept 372) June 14 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1029)

PROVISIONS -- As amended by the Senate, S 1154: **Fulbright Act --** Retained sections of the Fulbright Act (PL 79-584) that:

Authorized use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for exchange of U.S. and foreign students and teachers under a program administered by the State Department.

Authorized the President to appoint a Board of Foreign Scholarships to select students and educational institutions for the program.

Revising other sections of the Fulbright Act, S 1154: **Permitted U.S. participation in exchange programs** sponsored through the United Nations or other international organizations.

Authorized use of exchange program funds for living as well as transportation expenses of foreign students coming to the U.S.

Smith-Mundt Act -- Retained sections of the Smith-Mundt Act (PL 80-402) that:

Authorized educational and cultural exchange programs including leaders and specialists, as well as teachers.

Authorized funds to assist U.S. educational institutions in foreign countries and for orientation courses.

Required foreign exchange program participants to return home and wait two years to apply for immigration to the U.S. unless the requirement were waived by the Attorney General in the public interest.

Authorized the State Department to administer the programs involving exchange of persons, and the U.S. Information Agency to administer exchange of books and educational materials.

By revising other sections of the Smith-Mundt Act, the bill:

Permitted U.S. sponsorship of foreign nationals at other than U.S. schools.

Reconstituted the Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange as the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational and Cultural Affairs, which was to be appointed on a non-partisan basis.

Required the President to submit to Congress for 60-day review any proposal to transfer administration of programs authorized by the Act.

Cultural Exchange, Trade Fairs -- Retained sections of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (PL 84-860) that:

Established a cultural exchange program including tours of creative and performing artists and athletes, U.S. representation in cultural events abroad, and participation in international fairs and expositions abroad.

Authorized the State Department to administer the cultural presentation provisions, the Commerce Department to administer the trade fairs provisions, and the USIA to coordinate them and make reports to Congress.

By revising other sections of PL 84-860, the bill: **Authorized U.S. representation at cultural events not only abroad but also in the U.S.**

Broadened the definition of cultural events to include meetings and assemblies, in addition to artistic, dramatic, musical, sports, and other cultural events.

Finnish Debt -- Recodified a 1949 law (PL 81-265) which:

Authorized use of Finnish payments on a World War I debt for education of Finnish citizens in the U.S. and study by U.S. citizens in Finland.

Immigration Law -- Revised the Immigration and Nationality Act and:

Established a new non-immigrant alien class for which visas as "exchange visitors" would be issued to teachers, trainees, leaders and specialists.

Permitted spouses and dependents of program participants to be admitted under the same type of visa as the participants.

Permitted program participants and dependents to accept employment under certain circumstances.

Applied the two-year restriction against permanent immigration to the U.S. to spouses and dependents.

Extended the Alien Orphan Adoption Act for two years, through June 30, 1963, to permit alien orphans adopted or to be adopted by U.S. citizens to enter the country on nonquota visas.

Tax law -- Revised sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and:

Permitted fellowships from foreign governments and international organizations to be taxed at the same rate as U.S. grants.

Applied the same tax rules and rates to income of exchange visitors as were applied to U.S. citizens.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 11 -- Mundt -- Require that foreign currencies used to finance exchange programs would become available only through appropriation acts. Voice vote.

Fulbright (substitute for Mundt amendment which would have required that no more than six of the nine members of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs could be of the same political party) -- Require that Commission members be appointed on a nonpartisan basis. Roll-call vote, 56-34.

June 12 -- Mundt -- Eliminate new authority to pay travel expenses of participants' dependents. Roll-call vote, 47-42.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Require the Advisory Commission to report to Congress by June 30, 1962 on the effectiveness of past exchange programs. Voice.

Mundt -- Require that not only loyalty questions but also possible security risks discovered in routine departmental personnel security investigations should be investigated fully by the FBI. Roll call, 53-35.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Extend the Alien Orphan Adoption Act for two years. Roll call, 68-12.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 12 -- Mundt -- Authorize use of exchange program funds to finance attendance at U.S. schools only. Roll-call vote, 40-51.

Mundt -- Eliminate new authority to permit the President to make agreements with the UN and other international organizations to sponsor exchange programs. Roll call, 35-57.

DEPORTATION APPEALS

The House July 10, by a 304-59 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 187) establishing uniform procedures for federal court review of alien deportation and exclusion orders issued by the Justice Department. (For voting, see chart p. 1254)

HR 187, with a few minor exceptions, permitted court review of deportation orders only once and only by an appeal to a federal circuit court filed within six months of the order or by a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 1195)

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), said it would end "the mockery of our judicial process and the perversion of the constitutional right of 'due process' through which the worst alien element, the subversives, the gangsters and the racketeers, are able to prolong their stay in this country." Opponents said HR 187 constituted too severe a limitation of judicial review and would cause unfair hardship for many aliens.

BACKGROUND -- HR 187 was reported (H Rept 565) June 22, with Administration endorsement, by the House Judiciary Committee. It was identical to a bill passed by the House in 1959 which died in the Senate. (1959 Almanac p. 206)

'HISS ACT' AMENDMENTS

The House July 12 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 6141) to amend PL 83-769, the Hiss Act, by restoring federal retirement benefits to U.S. employees involved in minor offenses not connected with national security. The bill extended the law's provisions denying retirement benefits and annuities to persons convicted of offenses concerning the national security, including refusal to testify or commission of perjury in cases involving security matters.

Post Office and Civil Service Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.), in debate July 11, said the effect of the Hiss Act went beyond its original purpose, which was to deny retirement benefits to persons convicted of security offenses. He said HR 6141 was designed to correct "harsh injustices" which resulted from denial of retirement benefits for other than security violations.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6141 was unanimously reported June 15 (H Rept 541) by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The report contained a June 2 U.S. Civil Service Commission letter supporting passage of the bill. The letter cited 213 denials of annuity claims resulting from PL 769, of which only 12 involved security violations. The bulk of the denials were for postal offenses, some of which occurred 25 years before the Hiss Act was passed.

A bill (HR 4601) identical to HR 6141 was passed by the House April 14, 1959 but died in the Senate in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 340)

The Hiss Act was passed in 1954 to remove pension rights of persons who were convicted of security violations or who pleaded protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. The bill was designed to prevent Alger Hiss, convicted in 1950 of perjury in denying that he passed secret documents to the Communists, from receiving a federal pension.

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House July 12, by a 52-8 standing vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8072) providing for a \$268,122,400 fiscal 1962 budget for the District of Columbia. The bill included \$32,753,000 in federal payments. The remaining funds are financed from D.C. tax revenues.

The federal payment included \$30 million for the D.C. general fund and \$2,753,000 for water and sewage charges. President Kennedy had asked for a \$37 million payment to the general fund.

The bill was amended on the floor after a point of order was raised against a \$50,000 appropriation to help the D.C. Board of Trade, the local chamber of commerce, encourage tourists to visit Washington. On a motion by the bill's floor manager, Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), the appropriation was deleted by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8072 was reported (H Rept 686) July 10 by the House Appropriations Committee, which recommended a D.C. budget of \$268,172,400 -- \$24 million less than was requested by the D.C. Board of Commissioners. The Committee urged Congress to pass legislation (HR 258) increasing the D.C. sales tax and the Commissioners to raise the real estate tax and wrote into the bill a provision requiring the D.C. government to operate on a balanced budget in fiscal 1962.

CAPE COD SEASHORE

The House July 10 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (S 857) to establish, within the Interior Department's national park system, the Cape Cod National Seashore on the northern end of Cape Cod, Mass. The action came after the House, by a 278-82 roll-call vote, passed its own Cape Cod bill (HR 5786) and then substituted its text for that of the Senate bill. HR 5786 was considered under suspension of the rules, a procedure which prohibits floor amendments and requires a two-thirds majority for passage. (For voting, see chart p. 1254)

The bill specified approximately 25,725 acres to be included with the Seashore and authorized appropriations of \$16 million for land purchase. The Seashore would include sections of Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans and Chatham.

The House measure differed from the Senate version in two major respects: it denied the Secretary of the Interior the contract authority to acquire land that the Senate version provided and, instead, specified that land for the Seashore could only be purchased with appropriated funds; and it limited the size of the Seashore to 25,725 acres rather than the 30,367 acres provided by the Senate.

Principal opposition to the bill centered on the estimated cost and the financial burden placed on the towns affected because of their loss of taxable land. Rep. John H. Kyl (R Iowa) said the "most realistic estimate" of the total cost of purchasing the entire 25,700 acres was "somewhere between \$50 million and \$60 million."

Rep. Hastings Keith (R Mass.), whose district includes Cape Cod, said that if Congress passed by the opportunity of establishing the Seashore, it might "never have this opportunity again" because of the rate at which the land was being "gobbled up." He said costs had been cut by reducing the acreage in the Seashore, eliminating most of the privately owned, developed land.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 27 passed S 857 with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 1165)

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 3 reported HR 5786 (H Rept 673) with amendments. The report said that of the 25,725 acres to be included in the Seashore, about 2,750 were owned by the Federal Government, 7,000 by the state of Massachusetts, 1,050 by the local governments and 14,900 by private individuals. The total, it said, constituted 10 percent of the whole of Cape Cod.

State lands to be included in the Seashore, the report said, would be donated, and lands owned by local governments or individuals would be acquired through purchase, donation, exchange or condemnation. The report said that \$16 million was a "reasonably adequate estimate" of the cost of purchasing the land, provided it was "acquired within the next few years."

Although the Seashore was supported by the Administration and the state of Massachusetts, the report said, there was a division of local opinion. However, according to votes taken at town meetings of the communities involved, it said, 71 percent of the residents were in favor of the Seashore and 29 percent against it.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 11 -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subcommittee approved an amended bill (S 543) authorizing \$25 million for matching grants to the states for the purchase of

sea, river and lakeshore areas to be used for public recreation. The bill also authorized \$800,000 for an Interior Department study of shoreline areas in the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS PROTECTION

The Senate June 29 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1990) setting penalties for destruction of privately owned communications facilities. The House Judiciary Committee July 11 ordered the bill reported.

BACKGROUND -- S 1990 was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 27. (Weekly Report p. 1214)

ARMED FORCES RESERVES

The Senate July 11 passed by voice vote, without debate, and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 5490) to reduce from eight to six years the total reserve obligation of certain military personnel and to improve certain armed forces reserve policies.

The two-year reduction in the reserve obligation was the major difference between the Senate bill and the version passed by the House May 9. The House version equalized, at eight years, the reserve obligation of men serving in the six-months training program. Under the existing program, men between 17 and 18½ years of age were obligated for eight years, compared to six years for those between 18½ and 26 who participated in the six-month program. The Senate bill standardized the reserve obligation, not only under the six-month program, but under all reserve programs, at six years.

HR 5490 also contained provisions amending National Guard and ROTC requirements. (For full provisions, see Weekly Report p. 796)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee July 7 reported HR 5490 (S Rept 498) with amendments.

The Committee's reduction in the reserve obligation from eight to six years, the report said, would be retroactive, affecting those who already had incurred the eight-year obligation. The Defense Department had requested that reserve obligations be standardized at eight years for six-month trainees.

The report said that the reduction in the reserve obligation should result in military training for a larger number of men and therefore a larger pool of those available for mobilization in the event of a national emergency. It added, however, that designation as a member of the Ready Reserve was more a "measure of vulnerability for recall to active duty" than a measure of the extent of training received by a reservist.

As a result of the change, the report said, the Marine Corps would lose some persons currently liable for recall as Ready Reservists and that in order to maintain Marine Corps Ready Reserve strength in future years it would be necessary to recruit additional personnel under the six-month program starting in fiscal 1963.

Under existing law, the report said, the Secretary of Defense had the authority to compensate for possible inequities in the requirements for active participation in the reserves by adjusting this requirement to the length of time spent on active duty.



MODEST GOP HOUSE GAINS SEEN IN REDISTRICTING ACTIONS

A modest Republican gain of about five House seats appears to be the most likely net effect of the redistricting battles now going on in the 25 states whose House seat apportionment was altered by the 1960 Census.

A major element of uncertainty has been added, however, by the failure of legislatures to agree on redistricting in several large states which lose seats under the new apportionment. (Weekly Report p. 678) In the two largest states currently stalemated on redistricting, Illinois and Pennsylvania, 51 seats are at stake. If one party or the other were to sweep both these states, the makeup of the new Congress might be radically different. A Democratic sweep could place the Northern wing of the Democratic party in firm control of the House, giving President Kennedy a green light for almost all his legislative proposals. A Republican sweep, while it would probably fall short of overturning control of the House, would still give the GOP enough additional seats to control House votes through alliance with Southern conservatives. (The current House membership is 263 Democrats, 174 Republicans. A Republican gain of 44 seats would be necessary to take control of the next Congress, which will have 435 seats. But a Republican gain of only 10 or 15 seats could be crucial on many close votes.)

Congressional Quarterly's analysis, based on latest reports from the states faced with redistricting problems, showed that the Democrats might expect to gain 12 and lose 19 seats through redistricting (see box). Their heavy gains in California would probably be offset by losses in New York and the South. The net loss of seven might be reduced to about four if Democrats won half of the six new Doubtful seats created by redistricting. But an at-large Democratic sweep in Illinois and Pennsylvania might add 19 more Democratic seats for a net redistricting gain of 15 seats.

The Republicans might expect gains of six seats and losses of four. If they picked up three of the new Doubtful seats, their net gain would be five seats. If they were to sweep both Illinois and Pennsylvania, picking up 25 additional seats, their total gain would be 30 seats -- 14 short of a national majority. But a careful review of possible GOP gains in other states revealed relatively few other likely pick-up possibilities.

As of July 13, 13 states had passed redistricting bills but in two of these (Arkansas, Maryland) the bills had been blocked by referendum petitions. Twelve other of the 25 states with changed apportionments had taken no action. In seven of these the legislature was still in session or was scheduled to meet in 1962. In five of these, only a special session of the legislature could take action. The maximum estimates of House seats which might be filled at large in 1962, as a result of redistricting inaction, was 84. The minimum estimate was 13 seats.

Congressional passage of one of the proposed bills to increase House membership would facilitate redistricting agreement in some states currently faced with an impasse. The next four states to receive seats on the established

priority list, for instance, would be Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Illinois (in that order). Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) has introduced legislation to add four seats to the permanent House membership. Other bills would add up to 34 new seats. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) is reportedly still opposed to any of these bills, however, and their chance of passage is thought slight. (Weekly Report p. 274)

Current Redistricting Status

As of July 13, 1961, this was the latest status report on Congressional redistricting in the sixteen states which lose U.S. House seats and the nine states which gain seats under the 1960 Census apportionment. No redistricting action was reported from states whose apportionment was not changed. (For breakdowns on party control of the legislatures and governorships in all states, see Weekly Report p. 20)

ALABAMA (from 9 to 8 seats; currently 9 Democratic, 0 Republican seats) -- The House June 6 passed a bill combining the districts of Reps. Albert Rains (D) and Kenneth A. Roberts (D) in such a way as to give Rains a clear advantage. The new district would have seven counties with 257,923 population from Rains' current district and only four counties with 184,499 population from Roberts' current district. The bill has encountered strong Senate opposition and there is still possibility of a stalemate forcing an at-large election in 1962.

ARIZONA (from 2 to 3; currently 1 R, 1 D) -- A redistricting bill passed by the legislature in 1947 provided for three districts if the state ever received a third seat. The Democratic-controlled Legislature adjourned its 1961 session without changing the 1947 law, which leaves the current 1st District (Phoenix), represented by John J. Rhodes (R), unchanged, but divides the current 2nd District, represented by Morris K. Udall (D), into Southern (new 2nd District) and Northern (new 3rd District) parts. The new 3rd District will be a possible Republican pick-up, while Udall is favored to hold the 2nd. The population of Rhodes' district will be more than that of the other two districts combined.

ARKANSAS (from 6 to 4; currently 6 D) -- The General Assembly Jan. 18 passed a redistricting bill (Weekly Report p. 113) which was challenged in a referendum petition that acquired sufficient signatures to place the law in abeyance through 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1040). Incumbent Congressmen are pressing for passage of another redistricting bill at a forthcoming General Assembly session, but there would be a question of the legality of such a bill. Barring further action, the state's four House seats will be filled in an at-large election in 1962.

CALIFORNIA (from 30 to 38; currently 16 D, 14 R) -- The Democratic-controlled Legislature June 13 gave final

Redistricting Boxscore

as of July 13, 1961

| State | Change | Status | Likely Net Effect |
|---------------|--------|---|--|
| Ala. | - 1 | Passed House | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Ariz. | + 1 | Bill approved | + 1 Doubtful seat |
| Ark. | - 2 | Bill approved, blocked by referendum, 4 seats at large | - 2 Dem. seats |
| Calif. | + 8 | Bill approved | + 6 to 8 Dem. seats |
| Fla. | + 4 | Bill approved | + 3 Dem. seats + 1 GOP seat |
| Hawaii | + 1 | No action, 2 seats at large | + 1 Doubtful seat |
| Ill. | - 1 | No action, 24 seats at large | Unknown if at large; - 1 Dem. seat if redistricted |
| Iowa | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Kan. | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 Doubtful seat |
| Ky. | - 1 | Legislature meets 1962 | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Maine | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 GOP seat |
| Md. | + 1 | Bill approved, blocked by referendum, 1 seat at large | + 1 Doubtful seat |
| Mass. | - 2 | No action in '61, Legislature meets again in 1962, stalemate possible forcing 12 at large | - 2 GOP seats if at large; - 1 GOP seat, - 1 Dem. seat if redistricted |
| Mich. | + 1 | No action, 1 seat at large | + 1 Doubtful seat |
| Minn. | - 1 | No action, 8 seats at large | - 2 Dem. seats + 1 GOP seat |
| Miss. | - 1 | Legislature meets 1962 | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Mo. | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Neb. | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 GOP seat |
| N. J. | + 1 | Bill approved | + 1 Dem. seat |
| N. Y. | - 2 | Special session late 1961 | - 5 Dem. seats + 3 GOP seats |
| N. C. | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 Dem. seat |
| Ohio | + 1 | No action, 1 seat at large | + 1 GOP seat |
| Pa. | - 3 | No action, Legislature still in session, stalemate possible forcing 27 at large | Unknown if at large; - 2 Dem. seats, - 1 GOP seat if redistricted |
| Texas | + 1 | No action, 1 seat at large | + 1 Dem. seat |
| W. Va. | - 1 | Bill approved | - 1 Doubtful seat |

approval to a redistricting bill which observers believe will add between six and eight new Democratic Congressmen. The predominant sentiment of Republican state leaders who met July 11 with former Vice President Richard M. Nixon was reportedly against a proposed referendum challenge to the Democratic redistricting bill. (Weekly Report p. 930)

FLORIDA (from 8 to 12; currently 7 D, 1 R) -- The Democratic-controlled Legislature June 2 passed a redistricting bill designed to give Democratic candidates as many as possible of the four new districts. Republicans will have a good chance to win one additional district and an outside chance in two or three others. (Weekly Report p. 954)

HAWAII (from 1 to 2; currently 1 D) -- The Legislature adjourned without taking any action on Congressional districts, thus leaving both seats to be elected at large in 1962. Rep. Daniel K. Inouye (D) is considered a sure winner of one of the seats if he seeks re-election, but the second seat will be Doubtful.

ILLINOIS (from 25 to 24; currently 14 D, 11R) -- The General Assembly, divided between a Republican Senate and Democratic House, adjourned without reaching agreement on Congressional redistricting, apparently forcing at-large election of the state's 24 House seats in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1211)

IOWA (from 8 to 7; currently 2 D, 6 R) -- The Republican-controlled General Assembly May 3 passed a redistricting law combining the districts of the two incumbent Democratic Representatives, Neal Smith and Merwin Coad. Coad has announced his retirement. (Weekly Report p. 855)

KANSAS (from 6 to 5; currently 1 D, 5 R) -- The Republican-controlled Legislature April 8 passed a redistricting bill combining the districts of Reps. J. Floyd Breeding (D) and Robert Dole (R) in such a way as to give Dole a slight edge. (Weekly Report p. 684)

KENTUCKY (from 8 to 7; currently 7 D, 1 R) -- The General Assembly does not meet until 1962.

MAINE (from 3 to 2; currently 3 R) -- The Republican-controlled Legislature June 7 gave final approval to a redistricting bill creating two new districts, each with a Republican majority. (Weekly Report p. 1002)

MARYLAND (from 7 to 8; currently 6 D, 1 R) -- The Democratic-controlled General Assembly March 9 approved a redistricting bill creating a new Safe Democratic district. Sufficient signatures were obtained for a referendum petition, however, thus placing the new redistricting in abeyance through 1962 and forcing election at large of the additional Congressman in 1962. The General Assembly might pass another bill at its February 1962 session, but such a bill would also be subject to a referendum challenge. (Weekly Report p. 681, 1040)

MASSACHUSETTS (from 14 to 12; currently 8 D, 6 R) -- The Democratic-controlled General Court (legislature) adjourned its 1961 session without taking any action other than establishing a special redistricting committee which was instructed to suggest a solution to the 1962 General Court session. Among members of the redistricting committee are House Speaker John F. Thompson (D) and State Sen. Kevin B. Harrington (D Salem). Both men are

reportedly interested in running for Congress but are currently barred from doing so because of strong incumbents in their home districts. There has been speculation that they might recommend such a strongly partisan bill that Gov. John A. Volpe (R) would feel compelled to veto it. The state's 12 seats would then be filled statewide in 1962 and Thompson and Harrington, together with many of the state's other aspiring politicians, would have a chance of election to Congress. If agreement on a bill is reached, it is expected that the 10th District, currently represented by Rep. Laurence Curtis (R), would be absorbed into neighboring Democratic territory and that Rep. F. Bradford Morse (R) would find his district combined with that of an incumbent Democratic Representative, possibly Thomas J. Lane (D). Such a solution would probably cause Curtis' defeat, but Morse would have at least a fighting chance.

MICHIGAN (from 18 to 19; currently 7 D, 11 R) -- The Republican-controlled legislature, faced with a possible veto from Gov. John B. Swainson (D) if a redistricting bill favorable to the GOP were passed, took no action at the 1961 session. Barring redistricting action in 1962, which state observers do not expect, the state's additional Congressman will be elected at large in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1040)

MINNESOTA (from 9 to 8; currently 3 D, 6 R) -- The Legislature, split between Republican control in the Senate and Democratic control in the House, was unable to reach agreement on redistricting at the 1961 session. Further action at a special session is considered unlikely, thus forcing election of all eight House seats at large in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1041)

MISSISSIPPI (from 6 to 5; currently 6 D) -- The Legislature is not scheduled to meet until 1962.

MISSOURI (from 11 to 10; currently 9 D, 2 R) -- The Democratic-controlled General Assembly June 30 passed a bill combining the districts of two Democrats, Reps. Richard H. Ichord (D) and Morgan M. Moulder (D) and weakening Republican strength in the 2nd District, currently represented by Thomas B. Curtis (R). The bill is expected to survive current court challenges of its validity. (Weekly Report p. 1209)

NEBRASKA (from 4 to 3; currently 4 R) -- The Republican-controlled Legislature May 2 gave final approval to a bill combining the districts of Reps. Ralph F. Beermann (R) and Phil Weaver (R). (Weekly Report p. 812)

NEW JERSEY (from 14 to 15; currently 6 D, 8 R) -- The New Jersey Legislature, split in party control between a Republican Senate and Democratic Assembly, May 15 gave final approval to a redistricting bill creating a new Safe Democratic seat in Middlesex County. Serious population imbalances remained among the other districts, however, and New Jersey observers predict further redistricting actions if one party gains clear control of the state government following the 1961 Legislature and governorship elections. (Weekly Report p. 857)

NEW YORK (from 43 to 41; currently 22 D, 21 R) -- Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) may either call a special session of the Republican-controlled Legislature in late 1961, or await the regular session beginning in February 1962, to obtain action on a redistricting bill. Republican leaders are reported to have agreed informally on a plan which would cut New York City from 22 to 19 seats,

increase Long Island from 3 to 5 seats and cut upstate New York from 18 to 17 seats. Members whose districts would be combined (all of whom are Democrats) include: Leo W. O'Brien and Samuel S. Stratton (upstate); Adam C. Powell and Alfred E. Santangelo (Manhattan); and William Fitts Ryan and Herbert Zelenko (Manhattan). Likely survivors of these contests would be O'Brien, Powell and Ryan. One Brooklyn district, probably that of Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D), would be eliminated, and another effort made to gerrymander Brooklyn so as to create one GOP seat in the same way the Republican Legislature did in 1951. (Francis E. Dorn (R) held the gerrymandered Brooklyn seat from 1953 until his defeat in 1960, and is reportedly anxious to run again.) Stratton, a possible opponent of Rockefeller in the 1962 governorship race, has accused the Governor of "Rocky-mandering" on the redistricting issue. Stratton said the GOP aim is a delegation of 16 Democrats to 25 Republicans.

NORTH CAROLINA (from 12 to 11; currently 11 D, 1 R) -- The Democratic-controlled General Assembly June 15 passed a bill combining the districts of Reps. A. Paul Kitchin (D) and Charles Raper Jonas (R) in an effort to cause Jonas' defeat. Observers believe Jonas may well survive the challenge, however, and that increased GOP strength in other districts may cause the defeat of at least one Democratic incumbent in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1178)

OHIO (from 23 to 24; currently 7 D, 16 R) -- The Republican-controlled General Assembly abandoned efforts to create a new district after two developments which reportedly made a new district unnecessary or inadvisable in GOP eyes: the death of George H. Bender (R Rep. 1939-54, Sen. 1954-57), who had broken with the state Republican organization and announced his candidacy for an at-large seat in 1962; and the opposition of incumbent Congressmen, especially Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R 7th District), to proposed redistricting plans.

PENNSYLVANIA (from 30 to 27; currently 14 D, 16 R) -- The Democrats control the governorship and the House (by a narrow margin), but the Senate is tied and Republicans could block Democratic-backed legislation. No action whatever has yet been taken on redistricting, principally because of the insistence of Rep. William J. Green (D 5th District), the Philadelphia Democratic Chairman, that Philadelphia retain its present six Congressmen even though the city would be entitled to only five on the basis of population. Republicans have indicated they would prefer an at-large election to giving in to Green on this issue. The General Assembly is still in session, with no prospect of early adjournment and another session is scheduled for January 1962. Incumbent Representatives are pressuring for a redistricting bill, but chances of continued stalemate and a 27-man at-large race in 1962 are considered great.

TEXAS (from 22 to 23; currently 21 D, 1 R) -- The Legislature took no action on a redistricting bill at its 1961 session, and it is thought unlikely that a forthcoming special session will deal with the problem. As a result, the state's additional House seat will be filled at large in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1040)

WEST VIRGINIA (from 6 to 5; currently 5 D, 1 R) -- The Democratic-controlled Legislature March 11 passed a bill throwing Reps. Arch A. Moore (R) and Cleveland M. Bailey (D) together into the same new district. Both men have begun to campaign in the combined district, and the outcome is doubtful. (Weekly Report p. 533)

REPUBLICANS GAVE KENNEDY 6 HOUSE, 10 SENATE VICTORIES

Although President Kennedy's party retained control of both houses of Congress after the 1960 elections, it was clear from the outset that because of sizable defections by Democrats, particularly from the South, he would in some instances need Republican votes to put his program over.

Congressional Quarterly made a study of all roll-call votes taken through June 30, 1961, to find just how many times Mr. Kennedy did need and receive enough Republican votes -- or more than enough -- to give him an important victory.

Issues Listed

The votes selected were those on which the President had a clear position and where the number of Democratic votes fell short of giving him a victory and a small group of Republicans provided the needed margin. Bipartisan votes -- those on which a majority of both Republicans and Democrats voted together to give the President a victory or on which the parties were about evenly divided -- were not counted.

The study showed that Republicans handed the President a victory on six of the 53 House roll calls taken through June 30. GOP Senators gave the President key victories on 10 of the 87 Senate roll calls.

These votes on which the Republicans helped provide the victory were relatively few, but all of them were crucial to the President's program.

In the House, the Republicans gave Mr. Kennedy victories on enlarging the House Rules Committee, his emergency feed grains program, the depressed areas bill (two roll calls), the minimum wage bill and extension of the existing taxes on travel. Republicans provided the crucial votes for victories in the Senate on the President's bills to temporarily extend unemployment compensation benefits, raise the minimum wage and extend its coverage (two roll calls), amend the Battle Act to give the President more discretion to aid countries trading with Communist nations, provide federal aid to education, and authorize an expanded housing program (five roll calls).

The President lost on only two roll-call votes, one each in the House and the Senate, which were as important to his program as those on which the Republicans helped him win. And both losses -- on the issue of minimum wage in the House and housing in the Senate -- were recouped on later votes, in both cases with the help of Republicans.

House Voting

The Democratic-Republican party lineup in the House is 263-174. Vacancies throughout the session were sometimes as many as five, which gave a party lineup of 260-172. The Speaker of the House does not vote, except

to break a tie. Therefore, with all Members voting, if the President lost as many as 87 or 88 members of his own party, he needed some Republican help to bring the votes to a tie which the Speaker could then break, presumably in his favor. Because of absences on the roll calls in this study, the President needed Republican help when he lost from 42 to 64 House Democrats.

No Republican Representative helped the President on more than four of the six votes. Eight Republicans helped him four times, 16 helped him on three of the votes, 20 voted with him on two of the roll calls, and 20 helped give him a key victory once.

Most of the House Republicans who helped the President were from the East. On one of the votes, for passage of the President's feed grains program, he received the help of four Midwestern Republicans who did not appear on his side on any of the other votes.

There were two roll calls on the depressed areas issue on which House Republicans gave the President the crucial votes. The first was on passage of the bill, when 43 members of the GOP voted with the Democrats. The second was on adoption of the conference report, in which the House lost to the Senate on the issue of financing through Treasury loans ("backdoor spending") instead of by annual appropriations, as the House had voted. Thirteen Republicans who had voted for passage of the bill voted against adoption of the conference report. There were thirteen Republicans whose only votes to give the President key victories were on both of the depressed areas roll calls. Ten of these represented districts containing areas already listed by the Labor Department as those which would qualify for aid if the bill passed. The other three came from states with depressed areas.

RULES COMMITTEE VOTES

Considerable attention was focused on the 22 Republicans who at the beginning of the 87th Congress voted with the Democrats to enlarge the Rules Committee to give House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) greater control over it. A check of how these 22 Republicans voted on the five subsequent votes shows that two of them -- Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) and William H. Ayres (Ohio) -- did not help the President again. Eight of them voted on the President's side three additional times. Seven voted with the President two additional times, and five of them voted with him once more.

Senate Voting

In the Senate, where the Democratic-Republican party lineup is 64-36, the President enjoys a more comfortable vote margin than in the House. (Until Sen. John G. Tower of Texas was sworn in June 16, the lineup was 65-35.) However, in 10 instances the defections by Democrats

were enough that the Republicans had to deliver the needed votes for a Kennedy victory.

Five of the roll calls on which the Republican Senators gave the President the needed support were on his omnibus housing program. One of these was on urban renewal grants and four were on his plan for 40-year, no-downpayment sales and rental housing programs for moderate-income families. The moderate-income programs were rejected at first, then a modified substitute was offered. From three to five Republicans helped a majority of the Democrats beat down two amendments to substantially modify the substitute and a motion to table (kill) it, and then voted with the Democrats to adopt the substitute.

The President's need for Republican votes to pass the school bill was somewhat surprising, for before the passage vote 13 amendments to the Administration's bill were beaten by the Democrats alone or by bipartisan majorities.

The study showed that 16 GOP Senators helped the President on one or more of the 10 votes. Three of them helped him only once. Only one Senator, Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), was with the President on all 10 roll calls. Clifford P. Case (N.J.) voted with the President's position on nine and paired for the President's side on the tenth.

Senate Roll Calls

Following are the Senate roll calls on which a small group of Republicans, by voting with the majority of the Democrats, helped give President Kennedy an important victory:

RC 14. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation. Senate Finance Committee amendment requiring each state to repay advances to it solely from taxes imposed on employers within that state, rather than establishing a nation-wide "pooling" principle. Amendment rejected 42-44 (D 16-39; R 26-5), March 16. The President needed 4 of the 5 Republican votes.

RC 29. Minimum wage. Monroney (D Okla.) to revise the Committee bill so that new categories of workers would be covered, not on the basis of a dollar-volume-of-business test, but only if they worked in an enterprise with retail or service establishments in two or more states (cutting coverage from 4,043,000 new workers to about 2.5 million). Rejected 39-56 (D 20-43; R 19-13), April 19. The President needed 5 of the 13 Republicans.

RC 30. Minimum wage. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to strike extension of coverage to laundry workers. Rejected 45-52 (D 21-42; R 24-10), April 19. The President needed 7 of the 10 Republicans.

RC 36. Bill to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act) to give the President discretionary authority to provide economic or financial aid to countries other than the Soviet Union or Communist-held areas in the Far East. Passed 43-36 (D 36-18; R 7-18), May 11. The President needed 4 of the 7 Republican votes.

RC 54. Passage of the federal aid to education bill. Passed 49-34 (D 41-12; R 8-22), May 25. The President needed 1 of the 8 Republican votes.

RC 64. Housing Act, authorizing \$6.2 billion in loans or grants for existing and new housing programs. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to reduce by \$700 million the \$2.5 billion authorized for urban renewal grants. Rejected 38-55 (D 14-46; R 24-9), June 8. The President needed 1 of the 9 Republican votes.

RC 70. Housing Act. Motion to table (kill) the pending substitute moderate-income housing plan (later adopted on RC 74, below). Tabling motion rejected 42-46 (D 17-42; R 25-4), June 8. The President needed 2 of the 4 Republican votes.

RC 71. Housing Act. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to modify the moderate-income housing plan by eliminating expansion of below-the-market rental housing loans. Rejected 45-46 (D 17-43; R 28-3), June 8. The President needed all 3 Republican votes.

RC 72. Motion to table (kill) a Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to modify the pending moderate-income housing plan by reducing the term of sales housing loans to 30 years. Tabling motion agreed to 47-45 (D 42-19; R 5-26), June 8. The President needed 4 of the 5 Republican votes.

RC 74. Sparkman (D Ala.) substitute amendment to restore in modified form the moderate-income housing provisions deleted on an earlier vote. Substitute agreed to 47-42 (D 43-15; R 4-27), June 8. The President needed 2 of the 4 Republican votes.

Senate Voters

Following are the Senate Republicans who helped give President Kennedy a key victory on one or more of the ten roll calls. The Senators are listed in descending order according to the number of times they helped the President, and the roll calls on which they did so are listed after their names.

Javits, Jacob K. (N.Y.) -- all 10 roll calls.
Case, Clifford P. (N.J.) -- all but RC 36 (passage of the Battle Act amendment), on which he was paired "for."
Fong, Hiram L. (Hawaii) -- 7: RCs 29, 30, 54, 70, 71, 72, 74.
Kuchel, Thomas H. (Calif., also Minority Whip) -- 6: RCs 14, 29, 30, 54, 64, 72.
Aiken, George D. (Vt.) -- 5: RCs 29, 30, 36, 54, 64.
Boggs, J. Caleb (Del.) -- 5: RCs 29, 30, 70, 72, 74.
Keating, Kenneth B. (N.Y.) -- 5: RCs 14, 29, 30, 36, 64.
Cooper, John Sherman (Ky.) -- 4: RCs 29, 36, 54, 64.
Scott, Hugh (Pa.) -- 4: RCs 14, 29, 30, 64.
Bush, Prescott (Conn.) -- 3: RCs 29, 36, 64.
Smith, Margaret Chase (Maine) -- 3: RCs 29, 54, 64.
Prouty, Winston L. (Vt.) -- 2: RCs 29, 30.
Wiley, Alexander (Wis.) -- 2: RCs 36, 54.
Case, Francis (S.D.) -- 1: RC 30.
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (Iowa) -- 1: RC 36.
Miller, Jack (Iowa) -- 1: RC 29.

House Roll Calls

Following are the House roll calls on which a small group of Republicans, by voting with the majority of the Democrats, helped give President Kennedy an important victory:

RC 3. Resolution to enlarge the House Rules Committee to 10 Democrats and five Republicans. Adopted 217-212 (D 195-64; R 22-148), Jan. 31. The President needed 20 of the 22 Republican votes.

RC 8. Emergency feed grains program. Passage of the Administration bill. Passed 209-202 (D 205-41; R 4-161), March 9. The President needed 1 of the 4 Republican votes.

RC 18. Depressed areas bill. Passage of the bill. Passed 251-167 (D 208-42; R 43-125), March 29. The President needed 1 of the 43 Republican votes.

RC 22. Depressed areas bill. Conference report authorizing Treasury loans in lieu of appropriations. Agreed to 224-193 (D 193-56; R 31-137), April 26. The President needed 16 of the 31 Republican votes.

RC 23. Minimum wage bill. Conference report raising minimum to \$1.25 an hour and extending coverage to 3.6 million workers (the House-passed bill had raised minimum to \$1.15 an hour and extended coverage to 1.3 million workers). Agreed to 230-196 (D 197-58; R 33-138), May 3. The President needed 16 of the 33 Republican votes.

RC 37. Tax extensions. Motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with an amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on railroad, air, water and bus travel. Rejected 189-196 (D 43-189; R 146-7), June 8. The President needed 4 of the 7 Republican votes.

House Voters

Following are the House Republicans who helped give President Kennedy a key victory on one or more of the six roll calls. The Representatives are grouped by the number of times they helped the President, and the roll calls on which they did so are listed after their names.

4 key votes for the President's position

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Corbett, Robert J. (Pa.) | RCs 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| Fulton, James G. (Pa.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| Halpern, Seymour (N.Y.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| Lindsay, John V. (N.Y.) | 3, 18, 23, 37 |
| Morrow, Chester E. (N.H.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| O'Konski, Alvin E. (Wis.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| Scranton, William W. (Pa.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |
| Seely-Brown, Horace Jr. (Conn.) | 3, 18, 22, 23 |

3 key votes for the President's position

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Baldwin, John F. (Calif.) | RCs 3, 23, 37 |
| Bennett, John B. (Mich.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Cahill, William T. (N.J.) | 3, 18, 23 |
| Dwyer, Florence P. (N.J.) | 3, 18, 23 |
| Fino, Paul A. (N.Y.) | 3, 22, 23 |
| Glenn, Milton W. (N.J.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Kearns, Carroll D. (Pa.) | 18, 22, 37 |
| Martin, Joseph W. Jr. (Mass.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Mathias, Charles McC. Jr. (Md.) | 3, 18, 22 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Moore, Arch A. Jr. (W.Va.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Morse, F. Bradford (Mass.) | 3, 18, 23 |
| Pirnie, Alexander (N.Y.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Saylor, John P. (Pa.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Schweiker, Richard S. (Pa.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Tollefson, Thor C. (Wash.) | 18, 22, 23 |
| Wallhauser, George M. (N.J.) | 3, 18, 23 |

2 key votes for the President's position

Those casting both key votes on depressed areas, for passage (RC 18) and for the conference report (RC 22); an X indicates those from areas which were eligible for aid:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Baker, Howard H. (Tenn.) | X |
| Bray, William G. (Ind.) | |
| Curtin, Willard S. (Pa.) | |
| Fenton, Ivor D. (Pa.) | X |
| Gavin, Leon H. (Pa.) | X |
| Harsha, William H. Jr. (Ohio) | X |
| McVey, Walter L. (Kan.) | X |
| Moorehead, Tom V. (Ohio) | X |
| Schneebeli, Herman T. (Pa.) | X |
| Siler, Eugene (Ky.) | X |
| Tupper, Stanley R. (Maine) | |
| Van Zandt, James E. (Pa.) | X |
| Whalley, J. Irving (Pa.) | X |

Others:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Bass, Perkins (N.H.) | RCs 3, 37 |
| Bates, William H. (Mass.) | 3, 23 |
| Conte, Silvio O. (Mass.) | 3, 23 |
| Keith, Hastings (Mass.) | 18, 23 |
| Milliken, William H. Jr. (Pa.) | 18, 23 |
| Osmers, Frank C. Jr. (N.J.) | 3, 23 |
| Sibal, Abner W. (Conn.) | 3, 23 |

1 key vote for the President's position

Rules Committee enlargement only (RC 3):

| |
|--------------------------|
| Ayres, William H. (Ohio) |
| Curtis, Thomas B. (Mo.) |

Feed grains passage only (RC 8):

| |
|---------------------------|
| Andersen, H. Carl (Minn.) |
| Dole, Robert (Kan.) |
| Langen, Odin (Minn.) |
| Weaver, Phil (Neb.) |

Depressed areas passage only (RC 18):

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Chamberlain, Charles E. (Mich.) |
| Chenoweth, J. Edgar (Colo.) |
| Horan, Walt (Wash.) |
| MacGregor, Clark (Minn.) |
| Mosher, Charles A. (Ohio) |
| Norblad, Walter (Ore.) |

Minimum wage conference report only (RC 23):

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Cunningham, Glenn (Neb.) |
| Harrison, William Henry (Wyo.) |
| Mailliard, William A. (Calif.) |
| Stafford, Robert T. (Vt.) |
| Widnall, William B. (N.J.) |

Tax extension recommitment only (RC 37):

| |
|----------------------------|
| Curtis, Laurence (Mass.) |
| Griffin, Robert P. (Mich.) |
| Harvey, Ralph (Ind.) |

TEAMSTERS UNION RE-ELECTS HOFFA, BROADENS POWERS

President James R. Hoffa of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters July 7 was re-elected to a second five-year term by the acclamation of convention delegates. The delegates also approved amendments to their constitution broadening the union's activity and voted to increase Hoffa's salary from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

The convention, which met at Miami Beach, Fla., July 3-7, was the first since October 1957 when Hoffa, in a disputed election, was elected to his first term, succeeding Dave Beck. After the election, a group of rank-and-file Teamster members brought suit in federal court to prevent Hoffa from taking office, charging that the election was rigged. As a result the courts permitted Hoffa to take office provisionally and appointed a board of monitors to oversee the cleanup of the union. Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts Feb. 28, 1961 dissolved the three-member board and gave the union permission to hold a convention to elect officers. Letts dissolved the board after it became evident that the monitors were powerless to act because of legal complications. (Weekly Report p. 412)

Hoffa's election July 7 was achieved over the opposition of only one rival candidate, Milton J. Liss, president of Local 478 of Newark, N.J. Liss withdrew from the contest half way through the balloting after receiving 15 votes and pledged his allegiance to Hoffa who then was elected by acclamation. When the convention opened, Liss had said that Hoffa's election and broadened powers would mean that every local in the "teamsters will be stripped of whatever autonomy it has left and local officers will be little more than errand boys."

Other actions taken by the 2,000 delegates included:

- An increase from 40 cents to \$1 in the monthly individual membership dues which are paid by the locals to the national, thus giving the union an annual income from dues estimated at \$17 million -- a \$10 million increase. Monthly local dues range from \$3 to \$6.

- Amending the union constitution by authorizing Hoffa to organize the workers in any industry without limitation, compelling locals to negotiate contracts on a regional basis whenever the majority agreed to do so, making local officers and union business agents automatic delegates to conventions and setting up a pension plan for salaried officials in the local unions. Hoffa also was given permission to move the headquarters of the Teamsters from Washington, D.C., to Detroit.

With his newly broadened powers, Hoffa said he would step up the Teamsters organizational activity to increase the membership from 1.7 million to 2 million. He denied that he would organize a rival union to the AFL-CIO from which his union was expelled in 1957 on charges of corruption. Instead, he said he hoped his union would be readmitted to the labor federation within the next 18 months. Hoffa also said he would build a precinct-by-precinct political machine and a Washington lobby to replace "those pot-bellied, slick individuals who represent employers in Congress."

The newspaper Newsday July 8 quoted Hoffa as saying that he would soon gain control of the labor movement and then take over the political party which loses the 1964 election. Hoffa was quoted as saying that he would "lead one of the greatest labor political organizations ever formed in this country."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 9 -- Teamsters President Hoffa, appearing on the NBC radio and television program "Meet the Press," said the Newsday article was a "mistatement." He said that his union would not be "tied to any single political party." Hoffa also said that the press had distorted the "intent of the increase in dues." He said that in addition to the improved pension plan, the dues increase would be used to raise strike benefits to \$25 per week.

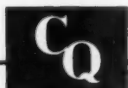
July 13 -- Federal Judge Joseph P. Lieb dismissed federal mail fraud charges against Teamster President Hoffa on the grounds that the grand jury which returned the indictment Dec. 7, 1960 had been improperly selected. Charges against two of Hoffa's associates, Henry Lower and Robert E. McCarthy Jr., indicted at the same time, were also dropped. Lieb said the list used to select the grand jury had excluded an "extremely high percentage of qualified citizens", but added that his action did not necessarily terminate the prosecution and that the Government was free to again present the case to a grand jury. The charges of mail fraud involved the alleged misuse of more than \$500,000 in union funds in a land development project -- Sun Valley Inc. -- in Florida. (1960 Almanac p. 703)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Justice Department July 6 filed voting rights suits against the registrars of Clarke County and Forrest County, Miss. In both counties, the Department charged, voting registrars and state officials had failed to give Negroes an equal opportunity with whites to register and had delayed the receipt of application forms by Negroes. The Department said that in Forrest County the registrar had applied different standards for Negroes and whites.

The Department July 12 filed a civil suit charging that 4,800 Negroes of Ouachita Parish, La., had been purged from voting rolls over the past five years and asking that they be restored to the registration lists and that other qualified Negroes be registered. The suit named as defendants the White Citizens Council of the parish, the parish's registrar, and the state of Louisiana. This brought to four the number of voting rights suits filed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 667)

The Department of Justice July 10 joined a suit already filed by Jackson, Miss., Negroes and asked the federal court to rule Mississippi's travel segregation unconstitutional and to stop Mississippi police from arresting Negroes for refusing to obey the state's laws. (Weekly Report p. 985)



Committee Roundup

HOUSE COMMITTEE FILES REPORT ON NDEA AMENDMENTS

The House Education and Labor Committee July 6 reported a clean bill (HR 7904 -- H Rept 674), the National Defense Education Act Amendment of 1961.

The NDEA, passed by Congress in 1958, was scheduled to expire June 30, 1962. The Administration April 26 sent to Congress a draft bill containing extensions of and amendments to the NDEA. The bill subsequently became embroiled in the controversy over federal aid to private schools when an amendment to the NDEA to provide such aid was seen as a way to divert the controversy from the public school aid bill. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 1197-8)

Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) July 6 asked the House Rules Committee for a hearing on a debate rule for the NDEA bill, but as of July 13, no Rules Committee meeting was scheduled.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 13 approved inclusion in its NDEA bill (S 1726) of loans for construction of certain private school classrooms.

The House Committee approved most of the President's requests with two major exceptions: the Administration had asked that all ceilings on monetary authorizations be removed and that the amounts to be appropriated be determined by annual appropriations instead; the Committee wrote in budgetary ceilings on most of the titles. The disclaimer affidavit, which the Administration wanted removed, was replaced by criminal penalties for subversive ties. The program for private school construction loans originated in Congress (see Title X).

The Committee estimated that the bill authorized about \$1.8 billion in new funds for fiscal 1962 through 1966.

Following is a title-by-title summary of the existing NDEA (PL 85-864), the amendments approved by the House Committee, and the original Administration requests:

TITLE I

Existing law: Contained declaration of purpose, prohibited federal control of education, and defined terms used in the bill.

HR 7904: Redefined "secondary school" (for purposes of Title III) to include public junior colleges.

Request: The same changes as were made.

TITLE II

Existing law: Provided matching funds to colleges for low-interest student loans. Preference was given to superior students intending to teach in elementary or secondary schools and those with ability in science, mathematics, engineering or modern foreign languages. Up to 50 percent of the loans could be canceled ("forgiveness") for students who later taught in public elementary or secondary schools (at the rate of 10 percent per year of full-time teaching). The maximum federal contribution to any school for any one fiscal year was \$250,000.

HR 7904: Eliminated the preference features; extended the loan "forgiveness" to all who later taught full-time in a public or private nonprofit school, college or university; raised the maximum federal contribution

to any one college for any one fiscal year to \$500,000; and extended the title through fiscal year 1966, and authorized \$690 million through fiscal 1966 and whatever funds would be necessary for "phasing out" loans after fiscal 1966.

Request: Make the loan program permanent; extend "forgiveness" only to college teachers; add to preference list those who later taught English; and raise the maximum contribution to \$500,000.

TITLE III

Existing law: Provided matching grants to the states for public schools and 10-year loans to private schools for the purchase of equipment for use in teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages.

HR 7904: Broadened the title to include English when taught to students to whom it is not a native language, and physical fitness (with a limit of 10 percent of the funds for the latter); broadened the loan section to cover 40-year loans for construction of portions of buildings, as well as equipment and materials for the specified academic subjects and for physical development; barred the loans from any school that had not been in operation for four years; authorized \$125 million a year for three years, through fiscal 1964, for the loans, and \$325 million through fiscal 1965 for the grants.

Request: Continue the title for three years and add physical fitness.

TITLE IV

Existing law: Authorized three-year graduate fellowships, with preference to those interested in college teaching. Fellowships were awarded for attendance only in new or expanded graduate study programs. For fiscal 1959, 1,000 fellowships were awarded; 1,500 were awarded for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. The fellowships carried stipends of \$2,000 for the first year, \$2,200 for the second, \$2,400 for the third, and a yearly allowance of \$400 per dependent. In addition, up to \$2,500 per year was allowed to the school for each fellowship holder's education.

HR 7904: Authorized 5,000 3-year fellowships each year for fiscal 1962 through fiscal 1966. Up to 2,000 each year were to be awarded to persons in new or expanded programs; up to 1,500 in existing programs, and the rest as the U.S. Commissioner of Education saw fit. The amounts of the stipends were made more flexible; the school would be given \$2,500 per year for students in new programs, \$2,000 per year for others. No fellowships could be awarded for study in a divinity school or for religious teaching.

Request: Make the program permanent; give preference in the awards to those who intend to teach in elementary and secondary schools as well as in colleges; and enlarge the program in the ways done under HR 7904. The bill authorized whatever funds necessary; a Committee spokesman estimated the cost of Title IV at \$230 million through fiscal 1966.

TITLE V

Existing law: Authorized matching grants to state educational agencies to assist them in establishing and maintaining programs of testing and of guidance and counseling in secondary schools; authorized federal contracts with institutions of higher education for training institutes to improve the qualifications of school counseling and guidance personnel.

HR 7904: Continued the title for three years, through fiscal 1965, and extended it to include grades seven and eight; authorized \$167,500 through fiscal 1966.

Request: The same changes as were made.

TITLE VI

Existing law: Authorized grants to colleges for establishing advanced institutes for teaching modern foreign languages.

HR 7904: Included institutes for teachers who would teach English to students whose primary language was not English; authorized grants to foreign language teachers to enable them to go to a foreign country to receive advanced training there; extended the program through fiscal 1966 and authorized \$139 million.

Request: Make the program permanent; extend it to English (not just as a foreign language); allow for the foreign study.

TITLE VII

Existing law: Authorized federal grants for research into more effective use of television, radio, motion pictures and related media for educational purposes.

HR 7904: Extended the program through fiscal 1965 and authorized \$20 million from fiscal 1962 through 1965.

Request: Extend the title for three years.

TITLE VIII

Existing law: Amended the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to add a new title authorizing grants to the states to assist them in training individuals for employment as highly skilled technicians in occupations requiring scientific knowledge.

HR 7904: Extended the title for three years and authorized \$60 million from fiscal 1962 through 1965.

Request: Extend the program for three years.

TITLE IX

Existing law: Authorized the National Science Foundation to establish a Science Information Service to disseminate scientific information and develop new programs for making the information available.

HR 7904: Made no change.

TITLE X

Existing laws: Contained miscellaneous provisions relating to other provisions of the Act, including administration, the disclaimer affidavit and loyalty oath for students accepting educational loans or grants, advisory committees, improvement of statistical services of state educational agencies and allotments to territories and possessions.

HR 7904: Replaced the affidavit with provisions which made it a crime to (1) apply for or receive any assistance under the Act if the applicant is a member of the Communist Party or any other subversive organization and has knowledge of the subversive purpose of the organization; or (2) apply for or receive any assistance

under the Act without fully disclosing prior membership (within five years) in a subversive organization; made the crimes punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment of up to five years, or both. The loyalty oath remained.

Broadened and made permanent the provisions of the statistical services of state agencies (at a cost of \$12.5 million); and made several administrative changes.

Request: Repeal the affidavit; make the statistical services program permanent, and make administrative changes.

COMMITTEE, MINORITY VIEWS

The Committee said the NDEA had been a "fruitful program" and was serving the national purpose by stimulating specific courses of study in elementary and secondary schools, providing for more accurate identification of able students and encouraging them in suitable study, placing higher education within the reach of a greater number of able students, and accelerating the program of training teachers of teachers.

In minority views, GOP members Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.), Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.), William H. Ayres (Ohio), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Albert H. Quie (Minn.) and Peter A. Garland (Maine) said many of the Committee-adopted NDEA amendments not only departed widely from the original purposes of the Act, "but some have purely political overtones" aimed not at improving the NDEA, "but at getting votes for the Administration's general federal aid bill." "This makes a mockery of the serious national concern about our educational system which led to the measure's passage in the first place," they said.

The six GOP members said there was "considerable reason" to expect President Kennedy to veto a bill containing the private school construction loans, "in light of what the President has said publicly on the question." They said the question of loans should be considered separately, "on its own merits." They said the loans were discriminatory, because the same aid was not made available to public schools. In addition, they questioned the "feasibility of trying to separate for loan purposes the national defense classrooms," from classrooms in which other subjects are taught.

They also objected to extending the student loan "forgiveness" to private school teachers, increasing the graduate fellowships from 1,500 to 5,000 a year, and adding aid for physical fitness. "We are asked to dilute the central focus of the measure by setting up all sorts of athletic paraphernalia alongside microscopes and electronic devices," the minority said. They concluded that "the intricate maneuvering and frequent shifts of position that have attended consideration of the bill...has endangered extension of the Act."

In supplemental views, Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) said he voted to report the bill, but: "I would have preferred that the issue of private school aid be met honestly and directly in the general education bill."

In additional views (H Rept 674, Part 2), GOP Reps. Ayres, Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.), Donald C. Bruce (Ind.), John M. Ashbrook (Ohio) and Dave Martin (Neb.) said there was no need for further federal aid to education and rejected the idea that there could be federal aid without federal control. They said there was a further danger of international control of U.S. education through the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) through additional international agreements on education.

DISABLED VETERANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- July 7 reported with amendments a bill (HR 879 -- S Rept 501) raising compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities. The Committee estimated the first-year cost of the program at \$76,447,028. As passed by the House June 5 the bill's cost was estimated at \$87,933,144. (Weekly Report p. 939)

The House version embodied President Kennedy's April 27 request that veterans be compensated for the rise in the cost of living since the last increase in 1957. By providing a larger increase than was proposed for the least seriously disabled, it did not completely follow the President's proposal that veterans with more severe injuries receive greater increases. The Senate Committee amended HR 879 to bring it in line with the Administration request. (The House had approved increases from \$1 to \$3 per month for veterans with 10 to 30 percent disability; the Committee approved the Administration increases of \$.50 to \$2 per month.) The percentage of the increase for lesser disability was 5.3 percent to 5.5 percent under the House-passed bill; it was 2.6 percent to 3.6 percent under the amendment. The rise in the cost of living since 1957 was estimated at 5.4 percent. The report included a letter from the Budget Bureau which called a full cost-of-living increase for lower percentages of disability "questionable" because those compensation rates had risen faster than increases in cost of living and the disabilities might have little effect on actual earning capacity.

The Committee also amended HR 879 to incorporate the provisions of a bill (S 977) providing a two-year period after Jan. 1, 1962 in which veterans who served between Oct. 8, 1940 and April 24, 1951 could apply for National Service Life Insurance policies. The provision was designed for World War II veterans who had allowed their service policies to lapse or who had not taken out a policy within the specified period after discharge and to provide NSLI to post-World War II veterans for the first time. The report said the provision would benefit veterans who could "be excused from their previous failure" to apply for insurance because of lesser family obligations or lack of financial capacity to pay the premiums at the time the service was terminated. The report contained a letter from Veteran's Administration Administrator J.S. Gleason Jr. which said enactment of the amendment would place too great a burden on VA administrative facilities.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate in 1960 adopted a provision similar to the NSLI amendment as an amendment to a House-passed bill. Final action was blocked in the House. (1960 Almanac p. 259)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Russell B. Long (D La.), sponsor of S 977, in a June 29 floor speech said there was "powerful opposition" to the NSLI amendment from private insurance companies and the chairman and majority of members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. He said similar measures had been passed by the Senate without a single objection four times in the last five years and "it hardly seems likely" it would be defeated in the House if voted on "purely on the merits of the issue". Long said it was estimated that of 13 million veterans who would be eligible for the insurance more than one million would apply.

DRUG HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1552) to amend and supplement the anti-trust laws with respect to the manufacture and distribution of drugs.

BACKGROUND -- S 1552 was introduced April 12 by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). As introduced, the bill:

Required federal licensing of all drug manufacturing companies to ensure "the chemical structure, strength, quality, purity, safety and efficacy of drugs."

Required the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish future generic drug names and permitted him to change existing generic names.

Required that the generic name be displayed as prominently and in the same size print as the trade name in any labeling or advertising.

Empowered the Federal Drug Administration to check drugs for efficacy as well as safety.

Amended the patent laws to provide that only during the first three years of a 17-year patent would the patent holder have exclusive rights to a discovery.

Amended the patent laws to provide that during the last 14 years of a 17-year patent the holder would be required to permit other companies, licensed by the Government, to share rights for a royalty payment.

Amended the patent laws to provide that drug modifications would be patented only if HEW determined the change significantly enhanced the therapeutic effect.

Made illegal the allotting and restricting of patents by private agreement among competing firms.

A Subcommittee report released June 27 on administered prices in the drug industry recommended legislation to correct deficiencies in drug regulation. (Weekly Report p. 1213).

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- Kefauver said the bill was designed to bring about lower drug prices by infusing competition into the "monopolistic" drug industry.

Dr. Hugh H. Hussey Jr. of the American Medical Assn. said that S 1552 attempted to solve some problems in the health field which were not susceptible to legislative solution. The proposed programs to inform doctors of drug effects would not be effective, he said, and were not necessary. Hussey said the problems of establishing generic drug names could be solved more easily by the medical and pharmaceutical professions than by a federal agency. The medical profession, not HEW, should determine the effectiveness of drugs because efficacy varied from patient to patient, he said.

July 6 -- Kefauver asked Hussey if the AMA could be objective in regulating drug advertising and marketing when "over half of the AMA's advertising in 1960 came from the 22 largest drug manufacturers." Hussey said "the AMA is now and always has been a free agent.... Never have its scientific activities been subject in any manner whatever to commercial pressures."

Dr. E.B. Howard, AMA assistant executive vice-president, said advertising was not meant to be educational and it would be unreasonable to require advertisers to tell "the whole truth". Hussey said factual information was available in the journal articles, the content of which was not influenced by the advertising.

FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 12 by voice vote ordered reported with amendments an omnibus farm bill (S 1643) stripped of President Kennedy's controversial new approach to the farm surplus problem but including the Administration's one-year programs to reduce wheat and feed grain production and a slight broadening of authority to use marketing orders to limit farm output. After approval, Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) predicted the measure would be passed by Congress.

The Administration had proposed machinery to reduce farm surpluses by permitting the Secretary of Agriculture and farmer advisory committees to draw up commodity price-support plans for submission to the Congress. Congress would have had 60 days to veto the plan or let it take effect without amendments. (For details of the Administration plan, see Weekly Report p. 427) A coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans killed the Administration plan June 27 by an 8-9 vote. In its place the bill directed the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with farmers and other interested groups in drawing up commodity plans to submit to Congress in the form of legislative recommendations.

As approved, major provisions of the bill:

Required a mandatory cut of at least 10 percent in the 55-million acre wheat allotment for 1962, with extra benefits for a voluntary additional reduction up to 30 percent. Payment (in cash or in kind) for the 10 percent cut was set at 40 percent of the value of the 1959-60 average annual yield and at 50 percent on any additional voluntary reduction. (The Administration requested payments of 50 percent and 60 percent.)

Extended for one year the Emergency Feed Grains Program for 1961 (PL 87-5). (For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 479) Barley was added to the crops (corn and grain sorghum) covered by the program.

Added turkeys, lambs, New York and New England apples, broom corn, buckwheat, hay and maple syrup to the list of commodities eligible for regional marketing orders under the existing program. The Committee also added cranberries and cherries grown for canning or freezing. (The Administration had requested the authority to apply marketing orders on a national as well as a regional basis to all commodities not otherwise exempted by Congress and to producers as well as processors and handlers.)

Extended the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for three years, until December 31, 1964, and authorized the sale of \$4.5 billion in surplus commodities for foreign currencies and the donation of up to \$900 million of such commodities for emergency relief and economic development abroad. (The Administration had requested a five-year extension with sales up to \$7.5 billion and donations up to \$1.5 billion.)

Extended for three years, until March 1, 1965, the National Wool Act, as requested by the Administration.

Permitted farmer cooperatives to acquire or merge with other cooperatives and private corporations.

Exempted such mergers or acquisitions from the Clayton Anti-trust Act. (The exemption was opposed by the Administration; it was adopted by a 9-8 committee vote.)

Extended to December 31, 1971 the period for making contracts under the Great Plains Conservation program, as requested by the Administration.

Consolidated and broadened the lending authorities of the Farmers Home Administration for making farm ownership, operating, disaster and water facility loans.

Increased the maximum size of a farm operating loan from \$20,000 to \$40,000, against an Administration recommendation of \$50,000.

HOUSE ACTION

The House Agriculture Committee July 13 approved the wheat control section of the omnibus farm bill (HR 6400), making four changes in the program approved by the Wheat Subcommittee June 19. (See Weekly Report p. 1030) The program was designed to reduce 1962 wheat production by a mandatory cut of 10 percent in the wheat allotment and a further voluntary cut of up to 30 percent. Changes made by the Committee:

Allowed farmers with 15 acres or less in wheat to put their entire wheat acreage into the land retirement program, rather than only the percentages specified for larger farms.

Permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust the mandatory 10 percent reduction for durum wheat.

Required farmers to control insects, rodents and weeds on land retired from wheat production.

Allowed farmers to grow castor beans, sesame seed, safflower and sunflower on retired wheat acreage, provided they give up any payments for retiring the land.

The Committee June 29 took the following major actions on the bill:

Approved a one-year extension of the Emergency Feed Grains Program for 1961 in the same form as approved June 14 by the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee.

Rejected, reportedly by a 15-20 vote, the Administration's request for broadened authority to establish marketing orders. (See Senate action above) The broad national marketing order program was a compromise offered by Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) after the key portions of the Administration bill for attacking the problems of falling farm income and mounting surpluses were killed by Republican and Southern Democratic opposition. The Committee voted to add five commodities -- honey, lambs, turkeys, California apples and peanuts -- to the already existing marketing order programs (for milk, some fresh fruits and vegetables and some tree nuts). The Secretary of Agriculture was directed to approach the farm problem on a commodity-by-commodity basis and to submit legislative recommendations to Congress where needed.

The Committee June 23 approved a three-year extension, until December 31, 1964, of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480), but set no limit on the amount of surplus crops that could be sold. The limit on donations was set at \$900 million. The Committee required the submission to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees for review of contracts of more than \$50 million at least 30 days before they were scheduled to take effect.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate July 7 passed a joint resolution (S J Res 116) extending the latest date for the referendum on the 1962 national wheat marketing quota from July 25, 1961 to August 26, 1961 in order to give the Congress more time to consider the wheat control portions of the omnibus farm bill (S 1643). The House Agriculture Committee July 12 ordered the resolution favorably reported to the House.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 11 reported, with technical amendments, a bill (HR 2206 -- H Rept 694) authorizing the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. As reported, HR 2206 directed the Secretary of Interior to construct and operate the multiple-purpose project. The project provided for the diversion of 69,100 acre-feet of surplus water annually from the Colorado River Basin to the Arkansas River Basin and for the reregulation of the flows of the Arkansas River to provide supplemental irrigation water, flood control, electric power, municipal and industrial water and other benefits to the Arkansas valley in Colorado. The cost was estimated at \$169,905,000.

The report said the project was sound from an engineering, economic and financial standpoint and was urgently needed. It included a letter from Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall requesting the authorization.

In minority views Reps. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), John H. Kyl (R Iowa), J. Ernest Wharton (R N.Y.), Odin Langen (R Minn.), Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), James A. Haley (D Fla.) and D.S. Saund (D Calif.) said the project "is of questionable engineering feasibility, is financially unsound and lacks economic justification."

BACKGROUND -- Fryingpan-Arkansas authorization legislation was passed by the Senate in the 83rd, 84th, and 85th Congresses. The resolution providing for its consideration was defeated in the House in the 83rd and 84th Congresses and was not taken up in the 85th. (1957 Almanac p. 624)

ANTI-CRIME BILLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 10 ordered reported four bills (S 1653, 1654, 1656 and 1657) and July 11 ordered reported two bills (S 1655, 1665) to give the Government new weapons for combatting organized crime. The six bills were part of the eight proposals sent to Congress by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. (For analysis of the proposals, see Weekly Report p. 1034)

The bills ordered reported:

Prohibited interstate travel to promote, manage or establish an illegal enterprise involving gambling, liquor, narcotics or prostitution, or to distribute the proceeds of such enterprises, or commit crimes of violence to further them (S 1653). The Justice Department bill outlawed travel with intent to perform these activities; the Committee amended it to make the person liable to prosecution for the actual performance of the acts, not for intent.

Broadened the Fugitive Felon Act, which makes it a crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution or confinement after committing certain crimes, to cover any felony (S 1654). No amendments were made.

Outlawed the use of interstate wire communications to further a gambling business by transmitting bets, betting information, betting proceeds, or for buying betting information (S 1656). Committee amendments made it clear that social wagering was not covered and added the sections on betting proceeds and buying information. The Committee deleted provisions making it a crime to furnish or maintain the facilities, which would have carried criminal penalties for telephone companies. It added a section permitting a telephone company, on the written instructions of a state law enforcement

officer and after "reasonable notice," to remove facilities being used for these purposes without being liable to damage suits for the removal.

Outlawed the interstate transportation of tickets, slips, tokens, etc. to be used for bookmaking, betting pools on sporting events, or numbers games (S 1657). Committee amendments also outlawed the use of the mail service to transmit such paraphernalia and specifically exempted interstate transportation of newspapers and of parimutuel equipment used for legal races.

Empowered the Government to compel a witness to testify regarding labor-management payoffs in certain cases and accord him immunity against self-incrimination (S 1655). The Committee made only a technical amendment.

Made it a crime to threaten or intimidate any witness cooperating with the Justice or Treasury Departments (S 1665). The original bill would have covered cooperation with any federal agency and outlawed giving misleading information.

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On HR 7372, the Administration's foreign aid program. (Weekly Report p. 1033) Testimony:

June 21 -- Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs George W. Ball gave essentially the same testimony as before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

June 26 and 27 -- Development Loan Fund Director Frank M. Coffin and representatives of church groups repeated essentially the same testimony they had given before the Senate Committee. Coffin June 27, under questioning, likened the current yearly appropriations for foreign aid to a "gardener who pulled his perennials out by the roots each year to see how they are doing."

June 28 -- Coffin discussed use of foreign aid funds in Africa. He said recently independent nations were reluctant to seek or accept aid from former colonial powers but were often forced to do so because of the scarcity of U.S. development funds for Africa. Coffin said U.S. business should be encouraged to share the burden of African development by investing in other than extractive mining industries.

July 6 -- O.R. Strackbein of the Nation-wide Committee on Import-Export Policy said the effect of foreign aid on U.S. trade should be considered before the bill was passed. He said only after U.S. industry was protected against foreign competition for the domestic market would the U.S. economy be strong enough to bear the burden of foreign aid.

A representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation supported a one year extension of the foreign aid program with yearly appropriations. He said the Government investment guarantee program should not be expanded to include guarantees of losses which might result from mismanagement.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 6 -- President Kennedy sent a message to Congress amending budget requests for fiscal 1962 to carry out an expanded foreign aid program. The amendments revised the Agency for International Development budget request from \$2,200,000,000 to \$1,690,500,000 with an additional \$700,000,000 to be provided by borrowing authority. The decision to finance the Peace Corps separately reduced the request by \$59,500,000. Military assistance requests were

raised from \$1.8 billion to \$1.885 billion, and requests for administrative expenses for the Export-Import Bank were increased from \$2,750,000 to \$3,010,000.

SEC INVESTIGATION FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 11 unanimously approved and sent to the full committee a resolution (H J Res 438) authorizing \$750,000 to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a special investigation of the adequacy, for the protection of the investor, of the rules governing stock exchanges and over-the-counter securities trading. The resolution directed the SEC to report the results of the investigation to Congress by Jan. 3, 1963 with recommendations for legislation.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee began hearings on the proposal June 27-29. (Weekly Report p. 1214) The hearings were completed July 10. Testimony:

July 10 -- Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange, supported the proposal and said the Exchange would cooperate "in every way". McCormick said the Exchange believed that our present rules are adequate to provide proper protection to the public and they are now and will be effectively enforced." He said he would "stack the honesty and efficiency of our specialists against any other specialists or over-the-counter dealers".

Joseph F. Reilly, chairman of the board of governors of the American Stock Exchange, said the SEC had not requested sufficient funds to conduct the proposed investigation. Reilly suggested that a registration fee be levied on all brokers and dealers engaged in over-the-counter trading to help defray any additional costs that might be required for the inquiry.

YOUTH TRAINING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Employment and Manpower Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 12 approved and sent to the full Committee a bill (S 404) to establish a Youth Conservation Corps and provide public service employment training for youths.

As approved the bill authorized a permanent YCC with a maximum yearly membership of 150,000. The Subcommittee rejected a proposal for a smaller, experimental YCC which the Administration had requested as part of a three part youth training program (S 2036). The Subcommittee included in S 404 the Administration's experimental public service employment training program, which was originally proposed as part of S 2036. The on-the-job training program provided in S 2036 was incorporated in the manpower training bill (S 991) reported to the full Committee June 26. (Weekly Report p. 1197)

HOUSE ACTION

The House Education and Labor, General Labor Subcommittee July 11 approved, as introduced, the Administration's three part pilot program for youth employment training (HR 7536). The bill was sent to the full Com-

mittee by a 3-1 vote. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 1194)

MANPOWER RETRAINING PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Unemployment Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 12 approved by a 5-0 vote and sent to the full Committee an amended Administration bill (HR 7373) to provide training for unemployed workers. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 1197) The Subcommittee made the following changes in HR 7373:

Deleted a provision providing federal payment of half the cost of moving unemployed workers from unemployment areas to work surplus areas to accept offers of long-term employment.

Provided that persons who applied for retraining and failed to accept it without good cause would not be permitted to re-apply for six months.

Required both the Labor Secretary and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to report to Congress on the progress of the program by March 1963.

Made the HEW Secretary responsible for both on-the-job and vocational training (as introduced the Labor Secretary was made responsible for on-the-job training).

Committee Briefs

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas) July 11 was named to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee and the Republican Policy Committee by the Senate Republican Conference. He became the first freshman ever appointed to the Policy Committee. Tower May 27 defeated interim Sen. William A. Blakley (D) in a runoff election for the seat of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Blakley was a member of the Banking and Currency and Judiciary Committees. (Weekly Report p. 934)

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) the same day resigned from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and was added to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) resigned from the Interior Committee and was named to the Judiciary Committee vacancy.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), chairman of a GOP committee formed in 1960 to consider changes in the Senate Republican seniority method of making committee assignments, told the Conference there was little point in continuing the committee because senior Senators had shown little interest in yielding top committee posts to freshmen. (Weekly Report p. 10)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee July 12 approved provisions for a clean conflict-of-interest bill to be introduced and reported to the full committee. The provisions were reportedly in line with requests made by President Kennedy in his special message to Congress on conflicts of interest April 27. (Weekly Report p. 707)

NEA CONVENTION

The National Education Assn. June 25-30 met in Atlantic City, N.J., for its 99th annual convention. During the six-day meeting, the NEA, which has a membership of 765,000 educators, adopted resolutions endorsing a broad federal program of aid to education and pledging its unified support of the "Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation."

The school integration resolution was the most specific one ever adopted by the NEA which in recent years has been split by North-South differences on the matter.

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), who introduced the Administration's education bill (HR 7300), June 26 read to the convention a message from President Kennedy expressing optimism for passage of HR 7300 during the current session of Congress. (For text of message, see Weekly Report p. 1187)

Other resolutions approved by the convention on the last day of the meeting included a prohibition against teachers striking to enforce salary increases and a request to NEA officials to take action to meet the increased educational problems of large cities.

AFL-CIO COUNCIL

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO June 26-30 held its quarterly meeting at Unity House, a union-owned Pennsylvania mountain resort. In a message delivered by Labor Secretary Goldberg June 28th, President Kennedy thanked the AFL-CIO for supporting his domestic programs but warned that many economic problems still linger. Leon Keyserling, chairman of former President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, told the Council that President Kennedy's economic policies were not strong enough to restore capacity production and full employment. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and only Negro member on the Council, said the federation's civil rights committee had failed to end "Jim Crow unionism" within the federation. Randolph urged the suspension of unions failing to end discrimination within six months.

The Council passed resolutions: asking the President to accept a union offer to move vital cargo while letting the shipping strike continue without a Taft-Hartley injunction; asking Congress to give the President power to mobilize the economy to meet all possible events; asking the President to investigate the large number of American owned ships registered under foreign flags.

Lobbyist Registrations

Nineteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public June 27, 1961-July 7, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 1188).

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign,

Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JAY W. GLASMANN, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Legislative Interest -- "The AAA wishes to have Congress pass HR 929 which provides that prepaid dues received from members may be accounted for as taxable income in accordance with sound accounting principles."

Previous Registrations -- Glasmann registered in 1957 for William Dzus of Dzus Fastener Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 763).

Glasmann was the third individual to register in the employ of the American Automobile Assn. since 1960.

• EMPLOYER -- Automobile Legal Assn., 1047 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, 1001 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 929, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the prepaid dues of certain membership organizations to be included in gross income for the taxable years to which the dues relate. Favor amendment of the bill."

Compensation -- \$2,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries (1950 Almanac p. 678, 777); Atwood Co. (1952 Almanac p. 443); Estate of Nellie Buckingham, Estate of Demarest Lloyd (1953 Almanac p. 605); Sierra Talc and Clay Co., Sears Roebuck and Co., Affiliated Gas Equipment Inc., Blue Cross Commission, Young and Rubicam Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 679, 680, 691, 694); Estate of Alan I. duPont, Estate of Frederick R. Allman, Estate of Alan Brantingham, Estate of S. Howard Easton, Estate of Edward F. Pipe (1955 Almanac p. 703); Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, Kensington Co., Estate of Josephine S. Bogert, Estate of Cornelia S. Roberts (1956 Almanac p. 670, 673, 686, 688); C.L. Caugler Machine Co., Amherst College, Deerfield Academy (1957 Almanac p. 746, 770); Estate of James G. Van Horn, Estate of William R. Semans, Estate of Harry B. Betty, Good Samaritan Hospital, John B. Stetson University, Kenyon College, New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Conestoga Manufacturing Co., Ampex Audio Inc., Safe Harbor Water Power Co., (1958 Almanac p. 633, 636, 643, 652, 657, 658); Air Craft Industries Assn., Helena W. Trust, Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn. (1959 Almanac p. 690, 702, 709); Jeppesen and Co. (1961 Weekly Report p. 1004).

• EMPLOYER -- Bicycle Manufacturers Assn. of America, 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- CARRETTA & COUNIHAN, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in the enactment of HR 7345 which provides for a more definitive tariff classification description for lightweight bicycles."

Previous Registrations -- The law firm of Carretta and Counihan was the second to register in the employ of the Bicycle Manufacturers Assn. of America since 1956.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH C. FAGAN, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/26/61.

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM B. BARTON, general counsel, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/26/61.

3. Registrant -- EUGENE A. KEENEY, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/26/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposals relating to labor legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Barton registered for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. in 1960 (1960 Almanac p. 670). Fagan and Keeney were the eighth and ninth individuals to register in the employ of the Chamber of Commerce since 1947.

● **EMPLOYER** -- International Business Machines, 590 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- COVINGTON AND BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "...favor changes in the proposal for tax investment incentive credits."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 1004.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Motion Picture Assn. of America, Inc., 1600 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- EDWARD COOPER, 1600 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Previous Registrations -- Cooper was the third individual to register in the employ of the Motion Picture Assn. since 1947.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Lime Assn., 925 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD B. BARKER and JAY W. GLASMANN, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/26/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Possible tax legislation affecting lime industry."

Previous Registrations -- Barker and Glasmann registered in 1957 for William Dzus of Dzus Fastener Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 763).

Barker and Glasmann were the second and third individuals to register in the employ of the National Lime Assn. since 1949.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Shoe Manufacturers Assn., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- STEADMAN, COLLIER AND SHANNON, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

2. Registrant -- JAMES F. RILL, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting the shoe industry through importation, trade regulation and by other means."

Compensation -- \$100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- The law firm of Steadman and Collier registered for the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1958 (1958 Almanac p. 653); U.S. Life Insurance Co. of New York (1959 Almanac p. 703); Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. (1960 Almanac p. 671).

The law firm of Steadman, Collier and Shannon was the first to register in the employ of the National Shoe Manufacturers Assn. Rill was the second individual to register in the employ of the Assn. since 1959.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Zantop Air Transport Inc.

Registrant -- DAVID WALBRIDGE KENDALL, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Various proposals to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958."

Citizens' Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- MENOMINEE ENTERPRISES INC. (Formerly Menominee Tribe of Indians), Neopit, Wis. Filed 6/23/61.

2. Registrant -- GEORGE W. KENOTE, Keshena, Wis. Filed 6/23/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4130 (a bill amending the Menominee Termination Act)."

Expenses -- \$300 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE FACTS OF OVERPOPULATION, 1305 Key Drive, Alexandria, Va. Filed 6/23/61.

2. Registrant -- A. LINCOLN GREEN, 1305 Key Drive, Alexandria, Va. Filed 6/23/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor the foreign aid program but desire a provision that would promote voluntary control of overpopulation, upon request by an underdeveloped country."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Water Conservation Institute, Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ERNEST J. EATON, executive director, Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of any legislation extending the saline water conversion program as enacted July 3, 1956 (66 Stat. 323)."

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis Mauritania.

Registrant -- GARDNER, MORRISON, AND ROGERS, 1126 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with allocation of sugar quotas to foreign countries."

Compensation -- 4,000 pounds yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. (1949 Almanac p. 849); Oceanic Steamship Co. (1950 Almanac p. 780); Bigham, Englar, Jones and Houston (1959 Almanac p. 708).

Professional

● **EMPLOYER** -- The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82nd St., New York 28, N.Y.

Registrant -- LORD, DAY & LORD, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y., and 500 Wyatt Bldg., Washington D.C. Filed 6/30/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of bills to amend Section 170 (b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code."

Previous Registrations -- Canadian Car and Foundry Ltd. (1947 Almanac p. 759); S.A. Healy Co. (1953 Almanac p. 606); Valeriu Georgescu and Max Ausnit (1955 Almanac p. 703).

VIRGINIA PRIMARY ELECTION

Albertis S. Harrison, who enjoyed the support of the Virginia Democratic organization headed by U.S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by defeating the anti-organization candidate, current Lieutenant Governor A.E.S. Stephens, in the July 11 primary election. (Weekly Report p. 1211)

Nominated with Harrison, a former state Attorney General, were his running mates, state Sens. Mills E. Godwin for Lieutenant Governor and Robert Y. Button for Attorney General. Godwin and Button won with slightly lower percentages of the vote than did Harrison, indicating some vote splitting, but not enough to affect the outcome. Running on the Stephens ticket were state Sen. Armistead L. Boothe for Lieutenant Governor and University of Virginia law professor T. Munford Boyd for Attorney General.

Following are unofficial returns from 1890 of 1961 precincts:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| <u>Governor</u> | | |
| Harrison | 192,524 | 56.9% |
| Stephens | 145,987 | 43.1 |
| <u>Lieutenant Governor</u> | | |
| Godwin | 180,993 | 54.8 |
| Boothe | 149,567 | 45.2 |
| <u>Attorney General</u> | | |
| Button | 171,781 | 52.4 |
| Boyd | 142,690 | 43.5 |
| Eugene C. Adkins | 13,618 | 4.1 |

The influence of the Byrd organization in Virginia politics and its conservative policies regarding economic development and civil rights were dominant issues in the campaign. The Byrd organization's loyalty to the Democratic party during recent Presidential elections was also questioned by Harrison's opponents.

In his victory statement, Harrison said he felt "that the campaign has been an informative one, and that the people have benefited through the discussion of the issues." Stephens in congratulating Harrison said the primary "had a wholesome effect on the Virginia political scene."

The Washington, D.C. suburban area, the Southwest Virginia mountain areas and the Norfolk area gave majorities to the Stephens-Boothe-Boyd ticket but it was not enough to offset the strength of the Harrison ticket in other sections of the state.

The general election is scheduled for Nov. 7, but the Democratic nomination for state-wide office in Virginia is considered to be tantamount to election.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Virginia Republicans, at their state convention in Richmond, July 8 chose H. Clyde Pearson, former U.S. Attorney for Western Virginia, as their candidate for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey June 29 announced appointment of two special committees, one on elections and the other on registration and voting.

The elections committee, of which Alexander M. Campbell (Indiana) and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith (California) were appointed co-chairmen, was given the task of electing Democrats at all levels of government and working "harmoniously with local officials to make sure we have better organization, better candidates and adequate financing," according to Bailey.

Appointed to head the registration and voting committee, instructed by Bailey to conduct a vigorous registration campaign and press for relaxation of state laws that make registration difficult, were Gov. David L. Lawrence (D Pa.) and Mrs. J. Murray Blue (Ky.).

CORRECTION

The correction on WR p. 1207 concerning the votes of Rep. John H. Ray (R N.Y.) contained an error. His votes on Roll Call Nos. 42 through 47 should read: YN (not Y) YYN. The votes had been omitted from the chart on Weekly Report p. 1055.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

| Agency | Weekly Report Page No. | Requested | HOUSE | | SENATE | | Final |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Committee | Passed | Committee | Passed | |
| Agriculture (HR 7444) | 941 | \$ 6,089,244,000 | \$ 5,948,566,000 | \$ 5,948,466,000 | \$ 5,967,382,500 | \$ 5,967,457,500 | |
| Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577) | 981 | 666,278,000 | 626,958,000 | 626,958,000 | 650,438,200 | 650,438,200 | |
| Defense | 1159 | 42,942,345,000 | 42,711,105,000 | 42,711,105,000 | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Federal Payment | 1229 | 39,753,000 | 32,753,000 | 32,753,000 | | | |
| District Budget | | 292,438,188 | 268,172,400 | 268,122,400 | | | |
| Independent Offices (HR 7445) | 942 | \$ 8,625,561,000 | 8,424,098,000 | 8,404,098,000 | | | |
| Interior (HR 6345) | 940 | 782,387,000 | 752,319,000 | 753,319,000 | 822,649,850 | 813,399,850 | |
| Labor-HEW (HR 7035) | 839 | 4,282,148,081 | 4,327,457,000 | 4,327,457,000 | | | |
| Legislative (HR 7208) | 875 | 105,647,577 | 104,353,335 | 104,353,335 | | | |
| Public Works | | | | | | | |
| State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371) | 943 | 805,584,202 | 751,300,050 | 751,300,050 | | | |
| Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954) | 911 | 5,371,801,000 | 5,281,865,000 | 5,281,865,000 | 5,327,631,000 | 5,327,631,000 | |
| Mutual Security | | | | | | | |
| Military Construction | | | | | | | |
| Latin America Aid (HR 6518) | 910 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | \$ 600,000,000 |
| 3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188) | 612 | 5,339,565,127 | 773,493,619 | 803,506,119 | 4,762,637,970 | 4,637,419,970 | 1,694,055,637 |
| 4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712) | 1021 | 88,024,000 | 47,214,000 | 47,214,000 | 47,214,000 | 47,214,000 | 47,214,000 |

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-82

S J Res 106 -- Transfer management of Senate restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 6/16/61 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported June 16, 1961. Senate passed June 20, 1961. House passed June 28, 1961. President signed July 6, 1961.

Public Law 87-83

S 1342 -- Re National Guard participation in the reenactment of the Battle of First Manassas. BYRD (D Va.) and Robertson (D Va.) -- 3/14/61 -- Senate Armed Services reported May 19, 1961. Senate passed May 26,

1961. House Armed Services reported June 14, 1961. House passed June 21, 1961. President signed July 6, 1961.

Public Law 87-84

HR 5723 -- Extend veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan programs. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/20/61 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported March 23, 1961. House passed April 13, 1961. Senate passed, amended, June 26, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments with amendments June 27, 1961. Senate agreed to House amendments June 28, 1961. President signed July 6, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2158 -- Amend act re importation of adult honey bees. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 6/28/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2197 -- Amend section 107(a) (3) of Soil Bank Act, as amended. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Burdick (D N.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 7/5/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2209 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist in controlling grasshoppers on conservation reserve acreage. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 7/7/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 116 -- Extend time for conducting referendum re national marketing quota for wheat for marketing year beginning July 1, 1962. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 7/7/61 -- Passed.

HOUSE

- HR 7871 -- Amend Meat Inspection Act to extend to meat and meat products slaughtered or prepared in establishments subject to jurisdiction of National Labor Relations Board. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 6/6/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7906 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend conservation reserve contracts. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 6/28/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7918 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to prohibit subsidized export of any agricultural commodity to Communist nations; prohibit sales by Commodity Credit Corp. of surplus agricultural commodities to such nations at prices less than those available to American consumers. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 6/28/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7985 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to prohibit subsidized export of any agricultural commodity to communist nations and prohibit sales by Commodity Credit Corporation of any agricultural commodities to such nations. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 6/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8006 -- Amend section 107 (a) (3) of Soil Bank Act, as amended. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 7/6/61 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through July 7, 1961.

| | Senate | House |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Bills | 2,210 | 8,027 |
| Joint Resolutions | 116 | 468 |
| Concurrent | | |
| Resolutions | 30 | 344 |
| Simple Resolutions | 170 | 369 |
| TOTAL | 2,526 | 9,208 |

Public bills listed this week:

Bills 5 2139 - 2210
HR 7851 - 8018

Resolutions

S J Res 112 - 116
S Con Res 29 - 30
S Res 166 - 170
H J Res 464 - 468
H Con Res 342 - 344
H Res 359 - 369

HR 8015 -- Permit taking of hay from conservation reserve acres for relief of farmers in drought-disaster areas. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/6/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 8016 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans until Dec. 31, 1961. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 7/6/61 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 466 -- Extend time for referendum re national marketing quota for wheat for marketing year beginning July 1, 1962. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 6/29/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 7851 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. MAHON (D Texas) -- 6/26/61 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

S 2145 -- Provide 300 fellowships in city planning. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/26/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7904 -- Extend and improve National Defense Education Act. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 6/28/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7907 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to extend its duration for a period of 5 years. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8004 -- Extend 1 year temporary provisions of PL 815 and 874, 81st Congress, re federal assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by federal activities. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 7/6/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8012 -- Similar to HR 8004. SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/6/61.

HEALTH

SENATE

S 2201 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to reimburse services performed at special places. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 7/7/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

WELFARE

SENATE

S 2181 -- Assist individuals to obtain retirement benefits protected against increases in cost of living by issuance by Treasury of a new series of bonds containing adjustments in maturity and redemption values to compensate for increases in cost of living which may be purchased by individuals and eligible institutions. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 6/29/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 8018 -- Amend Social Security Amendments of 1960 to provide OASDI coverage for additional hospital employees in California. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 7/6/61 -- Ways and Means.

HOUSING

HOUSE

HR 7891 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to prohibit construction of luxury housing in redevelopment of urban renewal areas. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7908 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to establish more effective procedures for relocation of individuals, families, and business concerns from urban renewal projects. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7909 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to provide that individuals, families, and business concerns displaced by an urban renewal project have priority to relocate in project area after redevelopment. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7931 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949 to provide more adequate relocation payments for individuals, families, and business concerns displaced from urban renewal areas. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2180 -- Establish a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hart (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Anderson (D N.M.), Cooper (R Ky.), Randolph (D W.Va.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 6/29/61 -- Government Operations.
 S 2187 -- Implement International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), (by request) -- 6/29/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 7936 -- Establish a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/29/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 7937 -- Similar to HR 7936. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7938 -- Similar to HR 7936. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7939 -- Similar to HR 7936. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7940 -- Similar to HR 7936. FARBSSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7941 -- Similar to HR 7936. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7942 -- Similar to HR 7936. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7943 -- Similar to HR 7936. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7944 -- Similar to HR 7936. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7945 -- Similar to HR 7936. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7946 -- Similar to HR 7936. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7947 -- Similar to HR 7936. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7948 -- Similar to HR 7936. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7949 -- Similar to HR 7936. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7950 -- Similar to HR 7936. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7951 -- Similar to HR 7936. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7952 -- Similar to HR 7936. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7953 -- Similar to HR 7936. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7954 -- Similar to HR 7936. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 6/29/61.

HR 7955 -- Similar to HR 7936. PIKE (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7956 -- Similar to HR 7936. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7957 -- Similar to HR 7936. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7958 -- Similar to HR 7936. NIX (D Pa.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7959 -- Similar to HR 7936. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7960 -- Similar to HR 7936. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7961 -- Similar to HR 7936. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7962 -- Similar to HR 7936. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7963 -- Similar to HR 7936. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7964 -- Similar to HR 7936. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7965 -- Similar to HR 7936. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7966 -- Similar to HR 7936. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7967 -- Similar to HR 7936. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7968 -- Similar to HR 7936. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7969 -- Similar to HR 7936. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7970 -- Similar to HR 7936. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7971 -- Similar to HR 7936. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7972 -- Similar to HR 7936. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7973 -- Similar to HR 7936. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7974 -- Similar to HR 7936. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7975 -- Similar to HR 7936. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7976 -- Similar to HR 7936. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7977 -- Similar to HR 7936. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7978 -- Similar to HR 7936. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7979 -- Similar to HR 7936. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7980 -- Similar to HR 7936. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7981 -- Similar to HR 7936. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7982 -- Similar to HR 7936. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7983 -- Similar to HR 7936. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7984 -- Similar to HR 7936. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/29/61.
 HR 7996 -- Similar to HR 7936. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 7/3/61.
 H Con Res 344 -- Express sense of Congress that this Nation stand firm behind international agreements in regard to Berlin. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 7/6/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 359 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re U.S. policy regarding Berlin. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

S 2168 -- Extend termination date of law authorizing issuance of special non-quota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 7910 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to grant nonquota status to certain alien orphans adopted or to be adopted by U.S. citizens. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 6/28/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7987 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to modernize and liberalize quota system; provide admission of persecuted peoples. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8014 -- Amend section 104 of Immigration and Nationality Act to establish Office of Passports and Visas. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/6/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

HOUSE

H Con Res 342 -- Print as a House document tributes to Honorable Sam Rayburn. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/27/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 364 -- Authorize an investigation for determining whether public interest would be served by modifying or discontinuing sugar program under Sugar Act of 1948. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 6/28/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 365 -- Provide funds for expenses authorized by H Res 364. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 6/28/61 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SENATE

S J Res 112 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. to limit power of the States and their political subdivisions to tax salaries and wages of persons not domiciliaries or residents. CASE (R N.J.) -- 6/26/61 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 113 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 114 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re election of President and Vice President. CASE (R N.J.) -- 7/5/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

H J Res 467 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/29/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2159 -- Reimburse owners and tenants of certain lands or interests acquired by the U.S. for moving expenses and losses and damages. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/28/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 2160 -- Amend section 109 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re general supply fund. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/28/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 2173 -- Provide excess personal property of the U.S. be donated to states for fish and wildlife management activities. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 6/29/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 2189 -- Establish an Office of Federal Administrative Practice; provide appointment and administration of Hearing Commissioners. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 7857 -- Provide that until national debt is retired, not less than 5 percent of the net budget receipts each fiscal year be utilized solely for reduction of national debt. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 6/26/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7865 -- Repeal portion of act which prohibits employment, in any Government service or by any officers of District of Columbia, of any employee of Pinkerton Detective Agency or similar agency. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/26/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7892 -- Similar to HR 7802. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 6/27/61.
- HR 7929 -- Similar to HR 7802. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 6/29/61.
- HR 8005 -- Similar to HR 7857. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 7/6/61.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 2146 -- Permit coverage under Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of Tennessee Valley Authority employees heretofore retired or hereafter retiring under Civil Service Retirement Act. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 7853 -- Similar to HR 119. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/26/61.
- HR 7870 -- Establish improved postal policy re public services. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 6/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7890 -- Authorize Postmaster General to dispose of certain land. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 6/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7905 -- Establish an improved system of longevity steps for postal field service employees. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7915 -- Prevent use of stopwatches, work measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in postal service. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 6/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7927 -- Adjust postal rates. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 6/29/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2139 -- Exempt from taxation property of American War Mothers, Inc. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 6/26/61 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2172 -- Clarify intent of Congress re exchange of lands between the U.S. and Navajo Tribe. MOSS (D Utah) -- 6/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2183 -- Donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the U.S.; make such lands parts of reservations. CHURCH (D Idaho) (by request) -- 6/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2188 -- Re membership in Indian tribal organizations. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 6/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2194 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act of 1935, as amended. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/29/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 7861 -- Amend law establishing Indian revolving loan fund. NYGAARD (R N.D.) -- 6/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7866 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend to Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/26/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7867 -- Amend Automobile Information Disclosure Act to extend to Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7868 -- Amend Flammable Fabrics Act and Textile Fiber Products Identification Act re Puerto Rico, Guam, and Virgin Islands. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem., P.R.) -- 6/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 7883 -- Provide administration of unclaimed funds held and owing by life insurance companies in District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 6/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7884 -- Exempt District of Columbia from paying fees in any of courts of District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 6/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7885 -- Promote safe driving, eliminate reckless and financially irresponsible drivers from highways, provide indemnification of persons suffering injury or loss as a result of operation of motor vehicles by uninsured motorists. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7886 -- Amend and consolidate laws providing for regulation of certain insurance rates in District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8011 -- Similar to HR 7732. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 7/6/61.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

- S 2148 -- Provide persons entitled to protection under State laws re mechanic's or materialman's liens who have furnished labor or materials for public works have right to receive payment out of payment bonds furnished by prime contractor on such public works. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/26/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2161 -- Authorize actions for declaratory judgments to determine authority of congressional committees to require production of official records of state or local governmental authorities. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2162 -- Relieve Winthrop, Mass. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2182 -- Prohibit schemes in interstate or foreign commerce to influence by bribery outcome of sporting contests. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7855 -- Grant consent of Congress to amend compact by Louisiana and Texas re waters of Sabine River. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 6/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7863 -- Similar to HR 7312. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/26/61.
- HR 7887 -- Similar to HR 7312. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/27/61.
- H Res 369 -- Similar to H Res 347. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 7/6/61.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 112 -- Designate third week in September annually as National Women in Construction Week. LONG (D La.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 115 -- Designate 8-day period beginning 12th day of October each year as "Patriotic Education Week." CASE (R N.J.) -- 7/5/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8010 -- Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 20th anniversary of attack on Pearl Harbor. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 7/6/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 464 -- Designate week commencing Oct. 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week." BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/26/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 468 -- Designate 7-day period beginning Nov. 5, 1961, Hospitalized Veterans Week. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 343 -- Recognize grave of Samuel Wilson, progenitor of symbol "Uncle Sam," in Christian Chapel Cemetery, Merriam, Ind., as burial place of original Uncle Sam; make it a national shrine. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 6/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2150 -- Appoint citizens of Guam to U.S. Military Academy, Naval Academy and Air Force Academy. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/27/61 -- Armed Services.
- S 2190 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey a portion of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., to Rhode Island. PELL (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 6/29/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7864 -- Dissolve Federal Facilities Corporation. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/26/61 -- Armed Services.

- HR 7889 -- Promote certain retired officers of Navy and Marine Corps retired for physical disability. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/27/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7896 -- Direct Secretary of Navy to convey a portion of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., to Rhode Island. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 6/27/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7913 -- Bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and Air Force Academy up to full strength. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/28/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7914 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide certain individuals be ineligible for any right, privilege, or benefit under any law of the U.S. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 6/28/61 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 7934 -- Authorize Secretaries of military departments to make emergency payments to persons injured or whose property is damaged from aircraft or missile accidents. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/29/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7935 -- Restore authority in Armed Forces to prepare remains, on a reimbursable basis, of certain deceased dependents of military personnel and transport at Government expense to their homes or other appropriate place of interment. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/29/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

HOUSE

- HR 7852 -- Preserve and protect certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Md. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7928 -- Convey excess real property of the U.S. to Mission, McAllen and Edinburg, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 6/29/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7932 -- Amend act re residual rights in certain land on Santa Rosa Island, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/29/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8013 -- Transfer land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of townsite of Sitka, Alaska, to city of Sitka, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2152 -- Establish in Michigan Pictured Rocks National Recreation Area. HART (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 6/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2153 -- Establish in Michigan Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreation Area. HART (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 6/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2156 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program conducted by Secretary of Interior. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bible (D Nev.), Hickey (D Wyo.) -- 6/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2164 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with First World Conference on National Parks. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Case (R S.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 6/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2175 -- Conserve migratory waterfowl by acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/29/61 -- Commerce.
- S 2179 -- Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to make additional provision for irrigation blocks. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2193 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey U.S.S. Mississippi to Illinois that such steamer may be preserved for its historical value. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/29/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2199 -- Permit use of construction tools actuated by explosive charges in construction on U.S. Capitol Grounds. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 7/7/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2206 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to study feasibility of development of lakes at Winnebago and Snyder Bends, on Missouri River, for recreational purposes, conduct necessary construction. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 7/7/61 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 7854 -- Modify project for Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis. to abandon 21st Avenue West Channel. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/26/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 7862 -- Similar to HR 7483. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/26/61.

- HR 7869 -- Similar to HR 7716. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/26/61.
- HR 7888 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1958 to extend time land in certain Texas reservoir projects may be reconveyed to former owners. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/27/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 7893 -- Assist states bordering Mississippi River in construction of Great River Road. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 6/27/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 7894 -- Provide municipal use of storage water in Grapevine Reservoir, Texas. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/27/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 7897 -- Similar to HR 7893. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 6/27/61.
- HR 7916 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program conducted by Secretary of Interior. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 6/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7926 -- Construct new federal office building in Van Nuys, Calif. COR-MAN (D Calif.) -- 6/29/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 7933 -- Provide monument to Martin Van Buren. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 6/29/61 -- House Administration.
- HR 7997 -- Establish the White House as a national monument. RUTHER-FORD (D Texas) -- 7/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8007 -- Similar to HR 7893. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 7/6/61.
- HR 8008 -- Designate portion of U.S. Highway No. 466 between Barstow and Bakersfield, Calif., as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 7/6/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 8009 -- Similar to HR 7716. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 7/6/61.
- HR 8017 -- Encourage discovery and development of tin deposits and mining of tin from domestic mines. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 2204 -- Increase U.S. productivity in national interest and for benefit of individual worker and businessman, by promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between labor and management, encourage public responsibility in private economy, and maximization of technical and managerial progress, through establishment of a Peace Production Board and the support of local and industrywide boards. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 7/7/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 7856 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to facilitate conduct of business of Federal Communications Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7858 -- Similar to HR 3868. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 6/26/61.
- HR 7895 -- Provide Federal Communications Commission may act upon certain license applications under a summary procedure after according parties in interest an opportunity to be heard. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7917 -- Amend part II of proof of settlement of state and local tax claims as a condition to transferring a certificate or permit issued to a carrier by motor vehicle. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7986 -- Similar to HR 184. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/29/61.

COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2191 -- Provide safety belts on motor vehicles sold in interstate commerce. CASE (R S.D.) -- 6/29/61 -- Commerce.

LABOR

NO INTRODUCTIONS

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

- S 2154 -- Amend PL 85-626, as amended by PL 86-542, re dual rate contract agreements. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/27/61 -- Calendar.
- S 2171 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish requirements re foreign air carrier permits. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.) -- 6/29/61 -- Commerce.
- S Res 167 -- Authorize investigation of matters pertaining to international air transportation. COTTON (R N.H.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Scott (R Pa.), Morton (R Ky.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 6/26/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7911 -- Unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels, and related casualties. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/28/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 7912 -- Limit liability of shipowners. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/28/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES

SENATE

S 2166 -- Amend section 170 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain civic organizations. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/28/61 -- Finance.

S 2207 -- Amend section 117(b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re scholarship and fellowship grants. MILLER (R Iowa) -- 7/7/61 -- Finance.

S 2210 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat as an involuntary conversion sale of livestock on account of drought during 1961 and treat any gain from such sale as capital gain. BURDICK (D N.D.) by Mansfield (D Mont) -- 7/7/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 7859 -- Provide a credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on prior transfer for decedents dying after Dec. 31, 1947. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/26/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7860 -- Change dates for making declarations and installment payments of estimated income tax by individuals so they will be due at regular 3-month intervals. KING (D Utah) -- 6/26/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7882 -- Similar to HR 86. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/27/61.

HR 7925 -- Provide 6-year statute of limitations for assessing tax on omission of dividends or interest from gross income on tax return, provide special penalty for such omission. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 6/29/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7930 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain civic organizations. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/29/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

SENATE

S 2176 -- Include certain producers and growers of raw materials in escape clause proceedings under Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, make mandatory recommendations of the U.S. Tariff Commission in such. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Boggs (R Del.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Kerr (D Okla.), Mundt (R S.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Thurmond (D S.C.), Tower (R Texas), Williams (R Del.) -- 6/29/61 -- Finance.



Around The Capitol

SCIENTIFIC SPENDING

The National Science Foundation July 9 released a policy study calling for an increase of almost 300 percent in the annual level of U.S. spending for scientific education and basic research within the next 10 years.

The federal agency's report, entitled "Investing in Scientific Progress," stated that combined public and private expenditures for science must increase to at least \$8.2 billion annually by 1970. The estimated equivalent figure for the current fiscal year was \$3.0 billion. The total cost over the next decade was estimated by the report to be more than \$50 billion.

President John F. Kennedy, in a letter to National Science Foundation director Dr. Alan T. Waterman, said the report "makes clear that the nation has a major challenge to realize to the fullest the potential of those young people who are expected to show the desire and the capacity to become scientists of the next decade. 'The realization of this goal,' the President said, 'is vital to our national security and welfare. It will require the sustained efforts of all those in the nation who are concerned with the quality of our science and engineering education and with the strength of American science and technology.'"

Both the President's letter and the report stated that the scientific progress over the next decade was "the responsibility of everyone." The report, however, concluded that the Federal Government had "a special responsibility for leadership" and must assume an increasing proportion of the support of science over the next decade.

The report made the following recommendations for the next ten years:

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS -- The number of scientists and engineers should increase from 1,400,000 in 1960 to 2,500,000 in 1970, while those scientists and engineers holding doctorate degrees should increase from 87,000 to 168,000 over the same period.

TEACHERS -- To handle the expected 1,130,000 students of science and engineering in 1970, the number of teachers will have to increase from the present 100,000 to 175,000 in 1970. The number doing basic research should rise from 45,000 to 85,000. The salaries for teachers and researchers will have to rise from \$1.1 billion annually to \$3.0 billion over the same period, the report said.

BUILDINGS -- An investment of \$3.5 billion in new classrooms and \$2.8 billion in new laboratories will be needed during the coming 10 years.

EQUIPMENT -- An average expenditure of \$200 million a year will be required for the next 10 years for teaching equipment and apparatus, while the cost of equipment for basic research will rise from the present \$30 million to \$180 million a year by 1970.

SUPPORTING COSTS -- Supporting costs, such as books, operating expenses, and overhead, for teaching and basic research will rise from the present \$1.6 billion to \$4.2 billion in 1970.

The report concluded that if the nation was to achieve "total effective fulfillment of its scientific potential... every young person who shows the desire and the capacity to become a scientist should be insured the opportunity to do so." Only through "superior quality of our scientists and engineers," the report stated "can we maintain effective leadership in helping other nations as well as ourselves to achieve the great cultural and practical values of this scientific era."

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The Department of Labor, in its monthly report on the labor force released July 11, announced that employment increased by 1.9 million to 68.7 million from mid-May to mid-June. Unemployment also rose by 800,000 to 5.6 million during the same period. A heavy seasonal influx of teen-agers into the labor market accounted for much of the unemployment increase. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped one-tenth of one percent during the period to 6.8 percent. (Weekly Report p. 909)

CQ Senate Votes 88 through 91.

Senate Takes Up Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Begins Series of Roll Calls on Mundt Amendments

88. S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee. Rejected 17-71 (D 1-54; R 16-17), July 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1228)
89. S 1154. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment (a substitute for a pending Mundt (R S.D.) amendment which would have required that no more than six of the nine members of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs be of the same political party) to require that Commission members be appointed on a nonpartisan basis. Agreed to

56-34 (D 50-6; R 6-28), July 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

90. S 1154. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to eliminate discretionary authority to pay travel expenses of dependents of participants in exchange programs. Agreed to 47-42 (D 14-41; R 33-1), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
91. S 1154. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to authorize use of program funds to finance foreign exchange students' attendance at U.S. schools only. Rejected 40-51 (D 10-47; R 30-4), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For later votes, see next chart)

| TOTAL | | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|
| Vote No. | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | Vote No. | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | Vote No. | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 |
| Yea | 17 | 56 | 47 | 40 | Yea | 1 | 50 | 14 | 10 | Yea | 16 | 6 | 33 | 30 |
| Nay | 71 | 34 | 42 | 51 | Nay | 54 | 6 | 41 | 47 | Nay | 17 | 28 | 1 | 4 |

| 88 89 90 91 | | | | | 88 89 90 91 | | | | | 88 89 90 91 | | | | | Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll. | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 89 90 91 | | | | | 88 89 90 91 | | | | | 88 89 90 91 | | | | | | | | | |
| ALABAMA | | | | | INDIANA | | | | | NEBRASKA | | | | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | |
| Hill | N | Y | N | N | Hartke | N | ‡ | ? | ? | Curtis | Y | N | Y | Y | Johnston | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Sparkman | N | Y | N | N | Capehart | Y | N | Y | Y | Hruska | Y | N | Y | Y | Thurmond | Y | N | Y | Y |
| ALASKA | | | | | IOWA | | | | | NEVADA | | | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | |
| Bartlett | N | Y | N | N | Hickenlooper | N | N | Y | N | Bible | N | Y | - | N | Case | ✓ | N | Y | Y |
| Gruning | N | Y | N | N | Miller | Y | N | Y | Y | Cannon | N | Y | N | N | Mundt | Y | N | Y | Y |
| ARIZONA | | | | | KANSAS | | | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | TENNESSEE | | | | |
| Hayden | N | Y | N | N | Carlson | N | N | Y | Y | Bridges | ? | X | Y | Y | Gore | N | Y | N | N |
| Goldwater | ✓ | X | Y | Y | Schoeppel | Y | N | Y | Y | Cotton | N | N | Y | Y | Kefauver | N | ‡ | N | N |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | KENTUCKY | | | | | NEW JERSEY | | | | | TEXAS | | | | |
| Fulbright | N | Y | N | N | Cooper | N | Y | Y | Y | Williams | N | Y | N | N | Yarborough | N | Y | N | N |
| McClellan | N | Y | ? | ? | Morton | N | Y | Y | Y | Case | N | Y | Y | Y | Tower | Y | N | Y | Y |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | LOUISIANA | | | | | NEW MEXICO | | | | | UTAH | | | | |
| Engle | N | Y | X | N | Ellender | N | Y | N | N | Anderson | N | Y | N | N | Moss | - | ‡ | N | N |
| Kuchel | Y | N | Y | Y | Long | N | N | Y | N | Chavez | - | ✓ | - | - | Bennett | N | Y | N | Y |
| COLORADO | | | | | MAINE | | | | | NEW YORK | | | | | VERMONT | | | | |
| Carroll | N | Y | N | N | Muskie | N | Y | N | N | Javits | N | Y | Y | Y | Aiken | N | N | Y | Y |
| Allott | Y | N | Y | Y | Smith | N | Y | N | Y | Keating | N | Y | Y | Y | Prouty | N | N | Y | Y |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | MARYLAND | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Dodd | X | Y | N | N | Beall | N | N | Y | Y | Ervin | N | Y | Y | Y | Byrd | ? | ? | ✓ | ? |
| Bush | N | Y | Y | Y | Butler | Y | N | ✓ | ✓ | Jordan | N | Y | Y | N | Robertson | N | N | Y | Y |
| DELAWARE | | | | | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | WASHINGTON | | | | |
| Boggs | N | N | Y | Y | Smith | N | Y | N | N | Burdick | N | Y | N | N | Jackson | N | Y | N | N |
| Williams | Y | N | Y | Y | Saltonstall | N | N | Y | Y | Young | Y | N | Y | Y | Magnuson | - | Y | N | N |
| FLORIDA | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | OHIO | | | | | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Holland | N | Y | Y | Y | Hart | N | Y | N | N | Lausche | N | N | Y | Y | Byrd | N | Y | N | N |
| Smathers | - | Y | Y | Y | McNamara | N | Y | N | N | Young | N | Y | N | N | Randolph | N | Y | N | N |
| GEORGIA | | | | | MINNESOTA | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | WISCONSIN | | | | |
| Russell | N | N | Y | Y | Humphrey | X | ✓ | X | X | Kerr | N | ‡ | - | - | Proxmire | N | Y | N | N |
| Talmadge | N | Y | Y | Y | McCarthy | N | Y | N | N | Monroney | N | Y | N | N | Wiley | N | N | ? | ? |
| HAWAII | | | | | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | OREGON | | | | | WYOMING | | | | |
| Long | N | ‡ | - | - | Eastland | N | N | Y | Y | Morse | N | Y | N | N | Hickey | N | Y | N | N |
| Fong | Y | N | Y | Y | Tennis | N | Y | Y | Y | Neuberger | N | Y | N | N | McGee | N | Y | N | N |
| IDAHO | | | | | MISSOURI | | | | | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Church | N | Y | N | N | Long | - | Y | N | N | Clark | N | Y | N | N | | | | | |
| Dworshak | Y | N | Y | Y | Symington | - | Y | N | N | Scott | N | N | Y | Y | | | | | |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | MONTANA | | | | | RHODE ISLAND | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | N | Y | Y | N | Mansfield | N | Y | N | N | Pastore | N | Y | N | N | | | | | |
| Dirksen | Y | N | Y | Y | Metcalf | N | Y | N | N | Pell | N | Y | N | N | | | | | |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Continues Voting on Cultural Exchange Act, Approves Extension of Alien Orphan Adoption Program

92. S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to eliminate new authority permitting the President to make agreements with the United Nations and other international organizations to sponsor exchange programs. Rejected 35-57 (D 12-46; R 23-11), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1228)

93. S 1154. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to require specifically that not only loyalty questions but also possible security risks discovered in routine departmental personnel security investigations should be investigated fully by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. Agreed to 53-35 (D 19-35; R 34-0), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

94. S 1154. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Keating (R N.Y.) amendment extending the Alien Orphan Adoption Act (see below). Tabling motion rejected 42-43 (D 39-13; R 3-30), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

95. S 1154. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment extending the Alien Orphan Act for two years, through June 30, 1963. Agreed to 68-12 (D 37-12; R 31-0), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

| TOTAL | | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|
| Vote No. | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | Vote No. | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | Vote No. | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Yea | 35 | 53 | 42 | 68 | Yea | 12 | 19 | 39 | 37 | Yea | 23 | 34 | 3 | 31 |
| Nay | 57 | 35 | 43 | 12 | Nay | 46 | 35 | 13 | 12 | Nay | 11 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

| 92 93 94 95 | | | | | 92 93 94 95 | | | | | 92 93 94 95 | | | | | Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. — Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll. | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------|---------|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|-----|---|
| 92 93 94 95 | | | | | 92 93 94 95 | | | | | 92 93 94 95 | | | | | 92 93 94 95 | | | | |
| ALABAMA | | | | | INDIANA | | | | | NEBRASKA | | | | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | |
| Hill | N | N | Y | N | Hartke | ? ? ? ? | | | | Curtis | Y | Y | N | Y | Johnston | Y | Y | Y | N |
| Sparkman | N | N | Y | N | Capehart | Y | Y | N | Y | Hruska | Y | Y | N | Y | Thurmond | Y | Y | Y | N |
| ALASKA | | | | | IOWA | | | | | NEVADA | | | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | |
| Bartlett | N | N | Y | Y | Hickenlooper | N | Y | Y | Y | Bible | N | N | Y | Y | Case | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Gruening | N | N | N | Y | Miller | Y | Y | N | Y | Cannon | N | N | Y | ± | Mundt | Y | Y | N | Y |
| ARIZONA | | | | | KANSAS | | | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | TENNESSEE | | | | |
| Hayden | N | N | Y | ± | Carlson | N | Y | Y | ✓ | Bridges | Y | Y | N | Y | Gore | N | N | ? ± | |
| Goldwater | Y | Y | N | Y | Schoeppel | Y | Y | Y | Y | Cotton | Y | Y | N | Y | Kefauver | N | N | Y | Y |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | KENTUCKY | | | | | NEW JERSEY | | | | | TEXAS | | | | |
| Fulbright | N | N | Y | X | Cooper | N | Y | N | Y | Williams | N | N | N | Y | Yarborough | N | Y | Y | Y |
| McClellan | Y | Y | Y | N | Morton | N | Y | X | Y | Case | N | Y | N | Y | Tower | Y | Y | N | Y |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | LOUISIANA | | | | | NEW MEXICO | | | | | UTAH | | | | |
| Engle | N | N | N | Y | Ellender | Y | N | Y | N | Anderson | N | ? | ✓ | ✓ | Moss | N | N | Y | Y |
| Kuchel | Y | Y | N | Y | Long | Y | Y | Y | Y | Chavez | - | ? | ± | ✓ | Bennett | Y | Y | N | Y |
| COLORADO | | | | | MAINE | | | | | NEW YORK | | | | | VERMONT | | | | |
| Carroll | N | Y | Y | Y | Muskie | N | Y | N | Y | Javits | N | Y | N | ± | Aiken | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Allott | Y | Y | N | Y | Smith | Y | Y | N | Y | Keating | N | Y | N | Y | Prosty | N | Y | N | Y |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | MARYLAND | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Dodd | N | Y | Y | Y | Beall | N | Y | N | Y | Ervin | Y | Y | Y | N | Byrd | ? ± ± X | | | |
| Bush | Y | Y | N | Y | Butler | ✓ | ✓ | X | ± | Jordan | Y | ? | ✓ | ? | Robertson | ? Y ± X | | | |
| DELAWARE | | | | | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | WASHINGTON | | | | |
| Borgs | Y | Y | N | Y | Smith | N | N | N | Y | Burdick | N | N | Y | Y | Jackson | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Williams | Y | Y | N | Y | Saltonstall | N | Y | N | ± | Young | Y | Y | N | Y | Magnuson | N | Y | Y | Y |
| FLORIDA | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | OHIO | | | | | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | |
| Holland | N | Y | Y | N | Hart | N | N | N | Y | Lausche | Y | N | Y | Y | Byrd | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Smathers | N | Y | Y | N | McNamara | N | N | Y | Y | Young | N | N | Y | Y | Randolph | N | Y | Y | ± |
| GEORGIA | | | | | MINNESOTA | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | WISCONSIN | | | | |
| Russell | Y | Y | ± | N | Humphrey | X | X | ? | ✓ | Kerr | N | ± | ± | ± | Proxmire | N | Y | N | Y |
| Talmadge | Y | Y | N | Y | McCarthy | N | N | N | Y | Monroney | N | ± | ± | ± | Wiley | ? ? ? ? | | | |
| HAWAII | | | | | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | OREGON | | | | | WYOMING | | | | |
| Long | - | ? | ? | ± | Eastland | Y | ± | ± | X | Morse | N | N | N | Y | Hickey | N | N | Y | Y |
| Fong | Y | Y | N | Y | Stennis | Y | Y | Y | N | Neuberger | N | N | N | Y | McGee | N | N | Y | Y |
| IDAHO | | | | | MISSOURI | | | | | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Church | N | Y | N | Y | Long | N | N | Y | Y | Clark | N | N | N | Y | | | | | |
| Dworsbak | Y | Y | N | Y | Symington | N | ? | Y | Y | Scott | Y | Y | N | Y | | | | | |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | MONTANA | | | | | RHODE ISLAND | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | N | N | N | Y | Mansfield | N | N | Y | Y | Pastore | N | Y | Y | Y | | | | | |
| Dirksen | Y | Y | N | Y | Metcalf | N | N | Y | Y | Pell | N | N | Y | Y | | | | | |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ House Votes 54 through 55.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 109, 110.)

House Passes Bill Creating Cape Cod National Seashore, Approves Uniform Alien Deportation Review Procedures

54. HR 187. Establish uniform procedures for federal court review of alien deportation and exclusion orders issued by the Justice Department. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 304-59 (D 157-57; R 147-2), July 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1229)

55. HR 5786. Establish the Cape Cod National Seashore on the northern end of Cape Cod, Mass. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 278-82 (D 198-14; R 80-68), July 10, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1230)

| TOTAL | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | |
|----------|--|-----|-----|------------|--|-----|-----|------------|--|-----|----|
| Vote No. | | 54 | 55 | Vote No. | | 54 | 55 | Vote No. | | 54 | 55 |
| Yea | | 304 | 278 | Yea | | 157 | 198 | Yea | | 147 | 80 |
| Nay | | 59 | 82 | Nay | | 57 | 14 | Nay | | 2 | 68 |

| 54 55 | | 54 55 | | 54 55 | | - KEY - |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|---|
| | | | | | | |
| ALABAMA | | 19 Holifield | Y Y | HAWAII | | Y Record Vote For (yea). |
| 3 Andrews | Y Y | 17 King | N Y | AL Inouye | Y Y | ✓ Paired For. |
| 1 Boykin | ? ? | 26 Roosevelt | N Y | IDAHO | | ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. |
| 7 Elliott | Y Y | 16 Bell | Y Y | 2 Harding | Y ? | N Record Vote Against (nay). |
| 2 Grant | Y N | 21 Hiestand | Y N | 1 Pfost | ? ? | X Paired Against. |
| 9 Huddleston | Y Y | 18 Hosmer | Y Y | ILLINOIS | | — Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. |
| 8 Jones | Y Y | 24 Lipscomb | Y N | 25 Gray | Y Y | ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll. |
| 5 Rains | ✓ ? | 15 McDonough | Y Y | 21 Mack | Y Y | |
| 4 Roberts | ✓ ? | 25 Rousselot | Y N | 24 Price | N Y | |
| 6 Selden | ✓ Y | 20 Smith | Y N | 23 Shipley | N Y | |
| ALASKA | | COLORADO | | 16 Anderson | Y N | |
| AL Rivers | N Y | 4 Aspinall | Y Y | 17 Arends | Y N | |
| ARIZONA | | 1 Rogers | Y Y | 19 Chipfield | Y Y | |
| 2 Udall M. | ? ? | 3 Chenoweth | Y Y | 20 Findley | Y N | |
| 1 Rhodes | Y Y | 2 Dominick | Y Y | 14 Hoffman | ✓ ? | |
| ARKANSAS | | CONNECTICUT | | 15 Mason | Y N | |
| 5 Alford | Y Y | 1 Daddario | N Y | 18 Michel | Y N | |
| 1 Gathings | Y Y | 3 Giaimo | N Y | 22 Springer | Y Y | |
| 4 Harris | Y Y | AL Kowalski | N Y | Chicago Cook County | | |
| 2 Mills | Y Y | 5 Monagan | Y Y | 1 Dawson | X ? | |
| 6 Norrell C. | Y Y | 2 Seely-Brown | Y Y | 12 Finnegan | N Y | |
| 3 Trimble | Y Y | 4 Sibal | Y Y | 5 Kluczynski | N Y | |
| CALIFORNIA | | DELAWARE | | 7 Libonati | N Y | |
| 7 Cohelan | N Y | AL McDowell | N Y | 3 Murphy | N Y | |
| 14 Hagen | ? ? | FLORIDA | | 6 O'Brien | N Y | |
| 2 Johnson | Y Y | 2 Bennett | Y Y | 2 O'Hara | N Y | |
| 11 McFall | Y Y | 4 Fascell | Y Y | 11 Pucinski | Y Y | |
| 1 Miller C. | N Y | 7 Haley | Y Y | 8 Rostenkowski | N Y | |
| 8 Miller G.P. | Y Y | 5 Herlong | Y Y | 9 Yates | N Y | |
| 3 Moss | Y Y | 8 Matthews | Y Y | 13 Church | Y Y | |
| 29 Sound | Y Y | 6 Rogers | Y Y | 10 Collier | ✓ ? | |
| 5 Shelley | X ? | 3 Sikes | Y Y | 4 Derwinski | Y Y | |
| 27 Sheppard | X Y | 1 Cramer | ✓ ? | INDIANA | | |
| 12 Sisk | Y Y | GEORGIA | | 3 Brademas | X ? | |
| 6 Baldwin | Y Y | 8 Blitch | Y N | 8 Denton | Y Y | |
| 10 Gubser | Y Y | 5 Davis J.C. | Y N | 1 Madden | N ? | |
| 4 Mailliard | Y Y | 7 Davis J.W. | Y Y | 5 Roush | Y Y | |
| 13 Teague | Y Y | 4 Flynt | Y N | 4 Adair | Y Y | |
| 28 Utt | Y ? | 3 Forrester | Y N | 7 Bray | Y Y | |
| 30 Wilson | ✓ ? | 1 Hagan | Y Y | 11 Bruce | ✓ N | |
| 9 Younger | Y Y | 9 Landrum | Y Y | 2 Halleck | Y ? | |
| Los Angeles Co. | | 2 Pilcher | Y Y | 10 Harvey | Y N | |
| 22 Corman | N Y | 10 Stephens | Y Y | 6 Roubush | Y N | |
| 23 Doyle | Y Y | 6 Vinson | Y Y | 9 Wilson | ? ? | |

| 54 55 | |
|------------------|-----|
| IOWA | |
| 6 Coad | Y Y |
| 5 Smith | ? ? |
| 2 Bromwell | Y Y |
| 3 Gross | Y N |
| 8 Hoeven | ✓ ? |
| 7 Jensen | Y Y |
| 4 Kyl | Y Y |
| 1 Schwengel | Y Y |
| KANSAS | |
| 5 Breeding | Y Y |
| 1 Avery | Y Y |
| 6 Dale | Y N |
| 2 Ellsworth | Y Y |
| 3 McVey | Y N |
| 4 Shriver | Y Y |
| KENTUCKY | |
| 3 Burke | Y Y |
| 4 Chelf | Y Y |
| 7 Natcher | Y Y |
| 7 Perkins | Y Y |
| 5 Spence | Y Y |
| 1 Stubblefield | Y Y |
| 6 Watts | Y Y |
| 8 Siler | Y N |
| LOUISIANA | |
| 2 Boggs | Y Y |
| 4 Brooks | Y Y |
| 1 Hebert | Y ? |
| 8 McSwen | Y Y |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 54 through 55.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 109,110.)

| 54 55 | 54 55 | 54 55 | 54 55 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 6 Morrison Y Y | NEBRASKA | 5 Scott Y Y | 6 McMillan Y N |
| 5 Passman ? ? | 3 Beermann Y N | 12 Taylor Y Y | 2 Riley ? ? |
| 7 Thompson Y ? | 2 Cunningham Y Y | 11 Whitener Y Y | 1 Rivers Y Y |
| 3 Willis Y Y | 4 Martin Y N | 10 Jonas Y N | SOUTH DAKOTA |
| MAINE | 1 Weaver Y Y | NORTH DAKOTA | 2 Berry Y Y |
| 1 Garland Y Y | NEVADA | AL Nygaard Y Y | 1 Reifel Y Y |
| 3 McIntire Y Y | AL Boring Y Y | AL Short Y Y | TENNESSEE |
| 2 Tupper Y Y | NEW HAMPSHIRE | OHIO | 6 Bass Y Y |
| MARYLAND | 2 Bass ✓ ? | 9 Ashley X ? | 9 Davis Y Y |
| 2 Brewster Y Y | 1 Morrow Y Y | 11 Cook ? ? | 8 Everett Y Y |
| 4 Fallon Y Y | NEW JERSEY | 20 Feighan Y Y | 4 Evins Y Y |
| 7 Friedel Y Y | 11 Addonizio N Y | 18 Hays Y Y | 3 Frazier Y Y |
| 3 Garmatz Y Y | 14 Daniels N Y | 19 Kirwan Y Y | 5 Loser Y N |
| 1 Johnson Y Y | 13 Gallagher N Y | 10 Moeller ✓ ? | 7 Murray Y Y |
| 5 Lankford Y Y | 8 Joelson N Y | 21 Vanik Y Y | 2 Baker Y N |
| 6 Matbias Y Y | 10 Rodino N Y | 17 Ashbrook Y N | 1 Reece L. Y N |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 4 Thompson N Y | 14 Ayres Y Y | TEXAS |
| 2 Boland Y Y | 3 Auchincloss Y ? | 8 Betts Y Y | 3 Beckworth Y Y |
| 13 Burke Y Y | 1 Cabill Y N | 22 Bolton Y Y | 2 Brooks Y Y |
| 4 Donohue Y Y | 6 Dwyer Y Y | 16 Bow Y Y | 17 Burleson Y Y |
| 7 Lane Y Y | 5 Frelinghuysen Y Y | 7 Brown Y Y | 22 Casey Y Y |
| 8 Macdonald Y Y | 2 Glenn Y N | 2 Clancy Y N | 7 Dowdy Y N |
| 12 McCormack Y Y | 9 Osmer Y Y | 12 Devine ✓ ? | 21 Fisher Y Y |
| 11 O'Neill ✓ ? | 12 Wallbauser Y Y | 6 Harsba Y N | 13 Ikard Y Y |
| 3 Philbin Y Y | 7 Widnall Y Y | 5 Latta Y N | 20 Kilday Y Y |
| 6 Bates Y Y | NEW MEXICO | 4 McCulloch ✓ ? | 15 Kilgore Y Y |
| 1 Conte Y Y | AL Montoya Y Y | 23 Minsball ? Y | 19 Mahon Y Y |
| 10 Curtis Y Y | AL Morris Y Y | 15 Moorehead Y Y | 1 Patman Y Y |
| 9 Keith Y Y | NEW YORK | 13 Mosber N N | 11 Poage Y Y |
| 14 Martin Y Y | 41 Dulski ? ? | 3 Schenck Y N | 4 Rayburn Y Y |
| 5 Morse Y Y | 30 O'Brien ? ? | 1 Scherer ✓ ? | 18 Rogers Y Y |
| MICHIGAN | 1 Pike Y Y | OKLAHOMA | 16 Rutherford Y Y |
| 7 O'Hara Y Y | 32 Stratton Y Y | 3 Albert Y Y | 6 Teague Y Y |
| 12 Bennett Y N | 27 Barry Y Y | 2 Edmondson Y Y | 8 Thomas Y Y |
| 18 Broomfield Y N | 3 Becker Y N | 5 Jarman ? ? | 9 Thompson Y Y |
| 10 Cederberg Y N | 2 Derounian Y N | 4 Steed Y Y | 10 Thornberry Y Y |
| 6 Chamberlain Y N | 26 Dooley ? ? | 6 Wickersham ? ? | 12 Wright Y Y |
| 5 Ford Y N | 43 Goodell Y Y | 1 Belcher Y N | 14 Young Y Y |
| 9 Griffin Y Y | 33 Kilburn ? ? | OREGON | 5 Alger ✓ ? |
| 8 Harvey ✓ ? | 31 King Y N | 3 Green N ? | UTAH |
| 4 Hoffman Y N | 40 Miller Y N | 2 Ullman N Y | 2 King Y Y |
| 3 Jobansen Y N | 39 Ostertag Y N | 4 Durno Y N | 1 Peterson ? ? |
| 11 Knox ✓ ? | 42 Pillion ? ? | 1 Norblad Y N | VERMONT |
| 2 Meader Y N | 34 Pirnie Y Y | PENNSYLVANIA | AL Stafford Y Y |
| Detroit - Wayne County | 35 Rieblman Y Y | 25 Clark N Y | VIRGINIA |
| 13 Diggs N N | 37 Robison Y Y | 21 Dent N Y | 4 Abbitt Y Y |
| 15 Dingell N Y | 28 St. George Y Y | 11 Flood Y Y | 1 Downing Y Y |
| 17 Griffiths Y Y | 36 Taber Y N | 30 Holland N Y | 3 Gary Y Y |
| 16 Lesinski Y Y | 38 Weis ✓ ? | 28 Moorhead Y Y | 2 Hardy ? ? |
| 1 Machrowicz Y Y | 29 Wharton ✓ ? | 26 Morgan Y Y | 7 Harrison ✓ ? |
| 14 Rabaut Y Y | New York City | 14 Rhodes N Y | 9 Jennings ✓ ? |
| MINNESOTA | 5 Addabbo N Y | 15 Walter Y ? | 8 Smith ✓ ? |
| 8 Blatnik ? Y | 8 Anfuso X ? | 29 Corbett Y Y | 5 Tuck ✓ ? |
| 4 Karth ? ? | 24 Buckley X ? | 8 Curtin Y N | 10 Broynhill Y Y |
| 6 Marshall Y Y | 12 Carey N Y | 9 Dague Y N | 6 Poff Y N |
| 7 Andersen Y Y | 11 Celler N ? | 12 Fenton ✓ ? | WASHINGTON |
| 5 Judd Y Y | 7 Delaney Y Y | 27 Fulton Y Y | 3 Hansen Y Y |
| 9 Langen Y N | 19 Farbstein N Y | 23 Gavin Y Y | 7 Magnuson N Y |
| 3 MacGregor Y N | 23 Gilbert X ? | 19 Goodling Y N | 5 Horan Y N |
| 2 Nelsen Y N | 22 Healey X ? | 24 Kearns ✓ ? | 4 May ✓ ? |
| 1 Quie Y Y | 6 Holtzman N Y | 7 Milliken Y N | 1 Pelly Y Y |
| MISSISSIPPI | 10 Kelly N Y | 16 Kunkel Y N | 6 Tollefson Y N |
| 1 Abernethy Y Y | 9 Keogh X ? | 22 Saylor Y Y | 2 Westland Y Y |
| 6 Colmer Y Y | 13 Multer N Y | 17 Schneebeli Y N | WEST VIRGINIA |
| 3 Smith ? ? | 16 Powell N Y | 13 Schweiker Y Y | 3 Bailey Y Y |
| 2 Whitten Y Y | 14 Rooney N Y | 10 Scranton Y Y | 4 Hechler Y Y |
| 4 Williams ✓ ? | 20 Ryan N Y | 20 Van Zandt Y Y | 5 Kee Y Y |
| 5 Winstead ✓ ? | 18 Santangelo X ? | 18 Whalley Y Y | 6 Slack ? ? |
| MISSOURI | 21 Zelenko N Y | Philadelphia City | 2 Stagers Y Y |
| 5 Bolling Y Y | 25 Fino X ? | 1 Barrett X ? | 1 Moore Y N |
| 9 Cannon ? ? | 4 Halpern ? ? | 3 Byrne N Y | WISCONSIN |
| 6 Hull ? ? | 17 Lindsay N Y | 2 Granahan X ? | 9 Johnson Y Y |
| 8 Ichord Y Y | 15 Ray Y N | 5 Green N Y | 2 Kastenmeier N Y |
| 10 Jones Y N | NORTH CAROLINA | 4 Nix Y Y | 5 Reuss N Y |
| 1 Karsten N Y | 9 Alexander Y Y | 6 Toll N Y | 4 Zablocki N Y |
| 11 Maulder Y Y | 1 Bonner ? ? | RHODE ISLAND | 8 Byrnes Y N |
| 4 Randall X Y | 4 Cooley Y Y | 2 Fogarty ? ? | 7 Laird Y N |
| 3 Sullivan N Y | 2 Fountain Y Y | 1 St. Germain ? ? | 10 O'Konski Y N |
| 2 Curtis Y N | 3 Henderson Y N | SOUTH CAROLINA | 1 Schadeberg Y N |
| 7 Hall Y N | 8 Kitchin Y N | 4 Ashmore Y N | 3 Thomson Y Y |
| MONTANA | 6 Kornegay Y N | 3 Dorn Y Y | 6 Van Pelt Y N |
| 1 Olsen N Y | 7 Lennon Y Y | 5 Hemphill ✓ ? | WYOMING |
| 2 Battin Y Y | | | AL Harrison Y Y |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending July 14, 1961 -- PAGE 1255



GOP Voting A CQ study of all roll-call votes taken through June 30 revealed that the President's programs would have been dealt heavy blows in six House and ten Senate contests had Republicans not made up for substantial Democratic defections. The programs at stake were minimum wage, feed grains, housing, depressed areas, transportation tax extension, Battle Act amendment, the school bill, temporary unemployment compensation and enlargement of the House Rules Committee. The CQ study shows which GOP members helped the President, and when. (Page 1234)

In the Committees

FARM BILL -- The Senate Agriculture Committee July 12 approved the 1961 omnibus farm bill minus key features requested by the Administration to help control farm surpluses and raise farm income. The Committee approved one-year programs to control feed grain and wheat production, extended the overseas surplus commodity sales and donation programs, the National Wool Act, and the Great Plains conservation program, and broadened the farm credit program. (Page 1241)

NDEA AMENDMENTS -- The House Education and Labor Committee filed its report on its amendments to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The NDEA amendments continued and expanded the various programs of Government aid to the teaching of science, mathematics and foreign languages, and authorized a controversial new program of construction loans to private schools. A Senate Committee July 13 also approved inclusion of the loans in its NDEA bill. (Page 1238)

OTHER ACTIONS -- A bill to raise veterans disability benefits was reported with a perennial controversial amendment restoring World War II life insurance benefits tacked on....another perennial, the Arkansas-Fryingpan project authorization, was also reported.... Subcommittees approved the President's youth training and manpower retraining bills, six of the Attorney General's anti-crime bills and a resolution authorizing \$750,000 for an SEC stock market investigation. (Pages 1240-43)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE -- Cultural exchange, p. 1252, 1253.

HOUSE -- Cape Cod Seashore, alien deportation review, p. 1254.

Redistricting Survey

Republicans are likely to pick up a few additional seats in the House of Representatives as a result of current redistricting actions, a CQ survey shows. But the expected big number of at-large elections could open the way for some very sweeping changes, should there be a strong tide running in favor of either party at election time. A Fact Sheet summarizes redistricting actions to date in the 25 states affected. (Page 1231)

Floor Action

The House approved a conference bill expanding the federal-aid program for water pollution control and cleared for the President an extension of a program to pay workers abroad in surplus food.... The House also passed bills establishing a Cape Cod National Seashore, providing a quarter-million-dollar 1962 budget for the District of Columbia, unifying the procedures for court review of alien deportation cases and amending the "Hiss Act." The Senate sent to the House a bill reducing military reserve obligations to six years and began voting on the 1961 Cultural Exchange Act. (Page 1227-30)

Around the Capitol

The Teamsters Union July 7 re-elected President James R. Hoffa to his second five-year term and expanded his organizational powers.... The Justice Department filed voting rights suits in Mississippi and Louisiana.... The National Science Foundation recommended that annual spending on scientific education and research be trebled within the next decade.... Unemployment and employment both increased last month.... And the National Education Assn. completed its annual convention. (Pages 1237, 1244, 1251)

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